

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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No. 42.

A Mountain Summer School

Berea is taking a great step forward this year in announcing a Summer School for the mountain people.

The School will begin immediately after Commencement and have two parts of five weeks each. Those who cannot spend ten weeks at a Summer School can get something worth-while by staying five weeks. It will be like Chautauqua as well as like term time, lectures, music and conferences on mountain problems. And, like Berea's other terms, it will have prices made right for young people who are just getting a start.

Narrow Gap

The School at Narrow Gap celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last Sunday. It has a remarkable history and deserves all the wonderful compliments which it received.

Twenty-five years ago Narrow Gap was perhaps the darkest nook in Madison County. It contained hardly a single family that could read or abstain from whiskey, and had constant representation in the poor house and in the jail.

Berea College established a "social settlement" at Narrow Gap, and the County co-operated soon after by forming a special school district. Miss Fox gave her earnestness and enthusiasm to the enterprise, and Brother Hudson and Professor Penniman and others contributed. Nearly all the eminent men and women who have adorned Berea in this quarter of the century have made their contribution to Narrow Gap.

Today Narrow Gap is a model and an encouragement for other country districts and the name to quote in many a study of rural conditions.

DO YOU LIVE IN THE MOUNTAINS?

Attend Mountain Summer School

With Chautauqua Features

BEREA COLLEGE, BEREA, KENTUCKY

June 6 to July 11 and July 11 to August 15

Pleasure and profit for aspiring teachers, business men, farmers, discharged soldiers, house-keepers, Christian workers. "Something good for every comer!"

Daily discussions of things important for the mountains, meeting mountain leaders from eight states.

Berea Faculty includes many of the greatest educators and speakers of the south, and summer brings in other noted men, moving pictures, entertainments, music.

Berea is religious, non-sectarian, "works with all followers of Christ." Tobacco, prohibited except to confirmed users over thirty. Only conditions for entrance that you live in the mountains and are above fifteen.

Best location, climate and equipment.

Note two things: The studies and entertainments are the best, and especially adapted to people from the mountains.

And the prices are made right for young folks just getting a start—"cheaper than staying at home."

Address The Secretary, Marshall E. Vaughn,

(Adv.)

Berea, Kentucky

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RETORT DISCOURTEOUS

They were both in jail in Norwich, Conn., one for stealing a watch, the other for stealing a cow. As they passed each other one morning in the exercise yard, the cow stealer said with a sneer: "What time is it?" "Milking time," the watch stealer answered.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM PLANNED

Paris.—General Pershing has signed an order establishing an American Army university in France to accommodate 15,000 to 20,000 soldier students. The school will be opened at Beaune. At the same time the main office of the Y. M. C. A. army educational commission will be moved from Paris to Beaune.

Courses in engineering, liberal and fine arts, science, music and the like will be offered. It is expected that one of the four agricultural exhibits which have been prepared by the department of agriculture in co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. will be a permanent feature at Beaune.

The Y. M. C. A. war work council announced that the cost of the educational program in the A. E. F. had now reached \$700,000 a month. Books and supplies costing \$1,300,000 have been sent overseas. The army pays for the books and distributes them to the soldier students.

Saginaw Cars Stopped.

Saginaw, Mich.—With all street cars held in the barns by the operating company because of a referendum recall of the voters of the war-time street-car permit, 20,000 Saginaw workers in outlying factory districts will walk to their labor or be transported by automobile. Churchgoers and Sunday workers walked or availed themselves of hastily organized "jitney" service. The company claims that even under the six-cent plan operation of its lines was a financial loss.



EASTER

It is Easter, the gladness of Easter is 'round me!

It is Easter, the sweetness of Easter has found me!

The newly leaved boughs of the trees are low swinging,

The birds have come back to their homes and are singing,

The blossoms I missed have come back to the meadow,

Every last cloud has gone, and gone with it its shadow!

And each grief that was crowding about me and shoving

Is gone; for my loves shall come back to my loving.

It is Easter; the lilies of Easter are swaying!

And the babies, their tresses all wind-blown, are playing!

And their wee fingers fashion me garlands of clover—

It is Easter—I grieved but my grieving is over!

For the ones whom I loved, and who left me back yonder,

Have grown nearer with Easter, grown nearer and fonder;

And when the breeze touches the tree-boughs low-swinging

I almost feel their loving, I almost hear their singing.

And so all the gladness of Easter is 'round me,

Its gladness, its love and its peace have all found me;

To the ones whom I grieved for my arms are now nearer—

They were far and apart, now they're nearer and dearer!

And each Easter that comes brings me near to the going—

I will find them and love them. I know they are knowing!

I count up the Easters until I have found them.

With my lips on their hair and my arms tight around them.

—Judd Mortimer Lewis.

IS GREAT ESTABLISHED FACT

Skeptics Have at All Times Failed to Disprove the Resurrection of Easter Morning.

The lesson of Easter involves the question of the divinity of Christ. There are two great miracles upon which Christianity rests. The miraculous birth and the resurrection go together. If we believe one we can believe the other. The former is not subject to historical proof. The latter has been proved and is one of the best-established facts in history.

Those who imagine themselves to be too "modern" to accept the resurrection as a literal fact, are deluding no one but themselves. There is nothing new in the effort to explain away the great event. Men have been trying out explanations ever since the guards who went to sleep on duty around the tomb excused themselves by saying the disciples stole his body away while they slept. Explainers have risen and fallen as the ages have come and gone and the deeper the explainer has gone into the matter, the more apparent has become the fact. The simple Gospel narratives gave enough of the physical details of the event to make it convincing; the fact that the disciples themselves did not expect the resurrection and were slow to believe it until they were forced to believe it by his presence among them; by exhibition of his sacred wounds and the fact that it became the burden of their preaching in the future all go to make up the indisputable collateral evidence of the literal fact. Every one of the disciples is said to have died a martyr and his resurrection was their "testimony to martyrdom."—H. Lee Mills in Houston Post.

Kentucky News

Crop prospects for 1919 in Kentucky are especially bright. Soil conditions are good, more land will be in cultivation than last year, land values are advancing, and farm help supply is increasing. The latter, however, has not yet reached normal.

When the United War Work campaign was put on in Kentucky last fall, the students of the State were given a quota of \$20,000, to raise as their share of the general fund of \$1,770,000, to be raised. The students not only raised their quota of \$20,000, but they went beyond, and when the returns were in, it was found that they had pledged a total of \$31,350.

A few days ago, Somerset, Stanford, Mt. Vernon, Danville, and other towns south of here, were considerably shaken up, the general opinion being that a meteor had fallen somewhere in that section. The State Geologist is making an effort to locate the cause of this phenomena, and has asked that any one witnessing the phenomena send him details of what he observed.

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U. S. News

Death stayed the hand of Frank W. Woolworth, founder of the chain of Woolworth stores, as he was about to execute a will under which large bequests were to be left to charity and gifts to old employees, friends and relatives. In consequence an old will, made thirty years ago, will be probated, under which the entire estate is left to Mrs. Jennie Woolworth, the testator's wife, who also is named sole executrix.

Four American missionaries in Seoul, capital of Korea, have been arrested by the Japanese in connection with the Korean revolution, according to information received in San Francisco by the Rev. David Lee, general manager of the Korean National Association branch there.

The Atlantic fleet, comprising in ships and 'onage the greater part of the "Victory Armada" ordered to New York to give 30,000 sailors and marines a vacation on home shores, steamed into New York harbor, Tuesday. With its arrival the greatest assemblage of war craft ever seen in an American

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TERMS OF PEACE ARE COMPLETED

Indemnity and Other Issues Are Settled by the "Big Four" in Paris.

PROTECT MONROE DOCTRINE

League of Nations Commission Adopts New Section to the Covenant—Allies Will Not Include Bavaria in Pact.

Paris, April 12.—While the text of the Monroe doctrine amendment adopted by the league of nations commission is withheld its main features are substantially along the following lines: Article X.—Nothing in this covenant shall be construed as invalidating any agreement such as the Monroe doctrine, for the maintenance of peace.

Paris, April 12.—The peace conference has reached an agreement on all questions concerning peace with Germany, reparations, indemnities and the frontiers of the Rhine and Poland, according to an interview in the Petit Journal with the private secretary of Lloyd George. Certain details remain, but they will be settled in two or three days.

The German delegates will be summoned to Versailles within two or three weeks.

The British premier, his secretary is quoted as saying, thinks that if the allies agree as well at present as during the war the achievements of the peace conference will be lasting and numerous dangers—including bolshevism—will be averted.

Geneva, Switzerland, has been chosen as the seat of the league of nations, according to announcement here.

Monroe Doctrine Is Saved.

The league of nations commission adopted a new section to the covenant specifically providing that the Monroe doctrine is not to be affected by the provisions of the covenant.

The Monroe doctrine amendment was prepared by Col. Edward M. House.

At the meeting of the commission ten sections of the covenant were considered and passed. The Japanese amendment was not reached and the actual text of the section exempting the Monroe doctrine from the provisions of the covenant of the league of nations is not yet available.

American commissioners stated, however, that the doctrine was definitely named in the provision guaranteeing that it will not be affected by the terms in the covenant. Another meeting will be held, when it is hoped the work will be completed.

The adoption of the section exempting the Monroe doctrine was the only real exemption made during the meeting. President Wilson offered the amendment and made a plea for it, saying he believed the doctrine was protected under the terms of the covenant as they stood, but because of the demands for specific exemptions he felt it imperative that the amendment should be added. There was some adverse argument, but the amendment was adopted without prolonged opposition.

Open Discussion of Labor.

The labor report is to be presented for open discussion and consequently there will be opportunity for general debate unless steps are taken to prevent it.

The council of four is strongly opposed to official publication of the peace treaty before its submission to the Germans. It maintains that it is allowing positive decisions to be announced and that consequently the public will be advised on all the main points before the treaty is signed.

This piecemeal and incomplete publication is unsatisfactory to many of the delegates, who are urging that the people of the allied countries should have the text of the peace treaty from their officials before the Germans announce it with their interpretations.

The council of four has under consideration the remaining details of the Saar settlement and the Rhine frontier.

There were reports that the Italians were disposed to accept the plan for the Adriatic settlement, which had not previously been satisfactory to them. Should this compromise be effected it would remove one of the last large obstacles to the consummation of the treaty, though many lesser subjects still remain open.

The supreme economic council adopted a resolution calling attention of the associated governments to the extreme gravity and urgency of the present economic situation in Europe, an official announcement says.

The council also discussed the question of raising the blockade of German Austria and the Adriatic; the reopening of commercial relations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; the removal of restrictions on trade with Poland, and the reopening of Swiss traffic on the Rhine.

World News

The German representatives who have been appointed to receive the terms of the treaty are to be summoned to Versailles April the 25th, according to a statement given out by President Wilson. Work may still continue on other features of the peace in its bearings on all the issues at stake, for its final form. It is believed that the month of May will mark the completion of work of the Peace Congress; and it will be before our Senate by June.

The Italian question is receiving principal attention in the Peace Congress just now. This is likely to be difficult of solution, but America's influence will be a powerful one because she holds the supplies that Italy so much needs and must have. A conference between the Italian prime minister and President Wilson has already been held, and the result may soon be known.

The English prime minister, Lloyd George, has left his place in the Peace Congress to be filled by Sir Arthur Balfour, while he has gone back to England to look after affairs which threaten his downfall. There has been much dissatisfaction over the inferiority of the new cabinet which was made up largely of men who were rewarded for services rendered rather than intrinsic merit. Moreover, the strikes in coal mines, railroads, and factories have been causing trouble.

It is reported that Japan has recalled her representatives at the Peace Congress because of the failure to induce the members to accept her demand to do away with racial discrimination. Her former ally, England, was most influential in bringing about the refusal because the plan was bitterly resisted by Australia and Canada, who are more opposed to Japanese settlers than the United States. Should such a withdrawal be final, it might lead to momentous consequences.

The amounts which Germany must pay are the subject of discussion during the week. Five billion dollars must be paid soon, and bonds given for \$20,000,000,000 more, bearing interest that will increase if allowed to run beyond a specified time. This is not the full amount to be paid as the principle of payment for damages was adopted. It is expected that Germany will be able to secure money from some of the neutral countries.

The suppression of radicalism in Germany has been due in large measure, to the Minister of Defense, Gustaf Noske. He is sometimes spoken of as the Bismark of the common people. He is a weaver by trade, and has risen to his present position by merit. He was opposed to the treaty with Russia, to propagandism, and other obnoxious measures of Germany. His methods are severe, but effective.

The city of Copenhagen, in Denmark, has shown some signs of aspiring to rival the German city of Hamburg as a center of trade. It is well located for such a purpose, and already has a large and growing trade, which the war has stimulated. The little state of Denmark has shown such thrift and courage in the face of obstacles that the world would be pleased to see her secure a reward.

The Cabinet of Spain has resigned for the third time within a year. This must be due to the agitated sentiment that prevails in Spain. The official classes have been much in sympathy with the Central Powers, but the common people have all along favored the Allies and have wanted Spain to join the democratic and progressive group of nations. There is much fine character among the Spanish people, and it is to be hoped it may be brought to the front.

The state of Korea has made an eloquent plea to America to come to her aid in her struggle for liberty and independence from Japan. There is little doubt that she has been wronged, and takes an opportune time to acquaint the world of her case. Moreover, it is an embarrassment to Japan, who has been admitted to the council of demo-

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School News from Various Departments

PEARSONS' BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

Saturday, April 12 was a holiday, it being the birthday of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, Berea's greatest benefactor.

There was a procession beginning at 9:30. Then, in the Main Chapel, President Frost told the story of Dr. Pearsons, relating the incidents and actions of his sterling life. There were also speeches by Miss Fairchild, of the Normal Department, Mr. Anderson, an old Berea student, who has been doing work in the mountains as a county agent, for several years, and John Deyton, the President of the Mountain Volunteer Band. Their speeches were in regard to the people of the mountains, setting forth the mountain situation and petitioning the mountain boys who have had the opportunity of attending school here to go back to the mountains and give their lives to the betterment of mountain conditions.

The afternoon was given to sports. There was a baseball game, the account of which follows:

NORMAL-ACADEMY GAME

The Normal and Academy baseball teams played a fairly interesting game of baseball on Saturday afternoon. There was no exceptional playing on either side. The Normal pitcher did some good work, allowing no long hits.

The score turned out 9 to 5 in favor of the Normal team.

CHAPEL NEWS

Doctor Raine

Doctor Raine talked again from Mark in Upper Chapel Sunday night. In his quiet way he gave to his hearers glimpses of the Christ as seen in the scriptures by the illumination of a great mind. Here are some of the jewels he scattered:

"We should talk more to God and not so much about God."

"Jesus loved folks."

"To take up one's cross is the same as the taking up of a rope with which you know you will be hung. 'Take up thy cross and follow me.' This is the secret of success."

C. E.

Christian Endeavor met as usual last Sunday night at the Parish House. A good interesting meeting was conducted by Miss Lena Huff of the Academy department. The topic was, "How to Give God's Day to Godlike Deeds." McCoy Franklin, an old member of our C. E. here and lately an ordained minister, gave a very interesting and inspiring talk. There were other snappy and purposeful talks that followed. Next Sunday Lloyd Rackey will conduct the meeting. The topic is, "Eternal Life and How to Obtain It." There will also be a memorial service for the boys that lost their lives in France. Gold stars will be placed over the blue ones during the meeting. Every one is cordially invited to come and to take part.

COLLEGE SOCIAL

A social was given to the boys and girls of the College Department last Saturday night by Dean Robertson. The social took place on Dean Robertson's lawn and lasted from 7:00 to 9:00.

Games were played. One was of especial interest, a game in which treasures were exchanged. The treasures being revealed by the opening of the packages were almost priceless ones. They ranged from corn-cob pipes to powder puffs and striped stick candy. Lemon Punch was enjoyed by the light of the moon. Everybody went home feeling full of punch.

Y. M. C. A.

Professor Dix of the Normal School talked in Y. M. C. A. Sunday night about the rural community center. He said modern inventions were breaking up the community centers and spoke of the great opportunity for young men and women to become community leaders. You can't afford to miss these talks. Men, be sure to come to these "Y" services every single chance.

CHAMPION BASKET-BALL TEAM RECEIVES BANNER

The College basketball team was presented the championship banner for the season, in Chapel, Tuesday morning. Championship "B's" were also given to the members of the team and to three subs. Those receiving the "B's" were:

Forwards, Capt. Fielder, and Kelly; center, Fields; guards, Lawson and Wilson; and subs, Congleton, Ander, and Batson.

ANOTHER VOCATIONAL VICTORY

A second victory was added to Vocational's list last Saturday when they defeated the Foundation team by a score of nineteen to two. The Foundation boys played a good game but were not old enough at the business. The Vocational men yielded the stick savagely. Bowman, Clark, Combs and Pearsons swatted out two-baggers, while Nowlin got three pretty singles. Fry headed the list, however, by hitting the pill for three three-baggers, one two-bagger and a pretty single. Vocational's next game is with the Normal department next Monday.

Vocational				
Wilson, 2nd b.....	6	0	2	0
Fry, 1st b.....	6	5	4	0
Clark, c.....	6	2	3	0
Parsons, r. f.....	3	0	0	0
Combs, l. f.....	6	2	2	1
Stephenson, c. f.....	5	1	1	0
Johnson, p.....	5	1	2	0
Nowlin, 3rd b.....	4	3	3	2
Smith, r. f.....	2	1	0	0
Battery: Clark and Johnson.				
Struck out by Johnson, 14.				
Bases on balls off Johnson, 2.				
Three-base hits off Johnson, 0.				

Foundation				
Adams, r. f.....	4	0	0	0
Conley, s. s.....	3	0	0	1
Ferris, c. f.....	3	2	0	1
Thompson, 1st b.....	4	2	1	1
D. Kelly, l. f.....	4	0	0	0
Jett, p.....	3	0	1	0
J. Kelly, c.....	3	0	0	2
Stephens, 2nd b.....	4	2	0	1
Hinton, 3rd b.....	3	0	0	2
Battery: Kelly and Jett.				
Struck out by Jett, 6.				
Bases on balls off Jett, 6.				
Three-base hits off Jett, 3.				

VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The following composition was written in the Certificate English Class, Vocational Department. It represents a variation from the usual routine of exercises in business composition.

I was made in the year of 1899, and have had many pleasant and sad experiences.

During the first part of my life I was owned by an aristocratic family living in New England.

I stood in the hallway of a handsome building facing the Old King's Castle.

I was made of mahogany, and had a golden eagle hovering my top.

My pendulum moved slowly and steadily, and I reached from the floor half way to the ceiling.

My chimes were so beautiful when they struck that passers-by would pause to listen to my wonderful music.

If I could talk, there would be many things I could tell you of the lives of New England people.

The home where I belonged was a place of many gatherings, especially balls and banquets.

I knew the secret of all the romances, the sighs of every heart, and every word that was uttered in silence.

One day the family of this home became dissatisfied with the life of New England and started out in search of a new home.

After long planning they decided to come to America to make their home.

When I heard this, I was very sad, not thinking that I would be brought along, too. But the family had no thought of leaving me behind.

I felt very happy when they started on their journey.

The ship on which we sailed became wrecked, and the family all were lost in the sea.

This grieved me very much. I was carried by the waves several miles, and at last drifted into the harbor of New York City, and was found by an old fisherman, who took me to his little hut and cherished me as a loving companion.

One day some rich explorers came along and looked in the little hut and saw me. They examined me thoroughly and found the name of my rightful owner. This name corresponded with one of the explorer's names, and he claimed he was one of the family that owned me.

This was not true, for if I could have talked, I could have told a different story from this. The man insisted on taking me with him, knowing I was very valuable. It became necessary for him to spend the night with the old man. The man went to bed and went to sleep, not thinking anything would happen.

When he was fast asleep, the old man took me and crept out into the darkness, and made his way to the city.

The old man took me to the jewelry store and had me valued. The jeweler told him he would give him two thousand dollars for

Listen To the Voice And—



LIFE AFTER DEATH

"Except the Grain Fall in the Earth and Die, It Cannot Bring Forth Fruit."

PERHAPS because the power of rising from death is in man so integral a part of his nature he uses it familiarly without surprise, never quite realizing its God-quality. From his daily deaths of trouble and struggle, from the death of gladness and love, of hopes that die with each sunset, he is reclaimed a thousand times. He cannot really die, for all the seeming deaths that daily attend him. They fall into the ground and die. He rises, raised by the power of life in him, and new hopes, new works he brings forth.

To set this life-power to eternal things is hard for him, being within a material world of his own creation. He has lost the intensity of desire for



two things which kept that early group humbly apart and fed it with profound wisdom—the desire of eternal

me. This pleased the old man very much. He took the money and returned to his native home in Scotland, where he had been longing to go for many years.

Must Have Smelled to Heaven.

Throughout Italy of the sixteenth century the passion for perfumes amounted to a mania, according to Pompeo Molmenti, the historian. From cap on the head to the shoes on the feet, gloves—to such an extent that at Milan the guild of gloves and perfumers was one and the same—socks, shirts, even money, all were scented. And as if that were not enough, patrician ladies carried on their persons pouncet-boxes filled with scented unguents, and held in their hands chaplets of amber and smelling bottles. One finds in the inventories hairpins of amber. They put musk in their baths and amber, and aloe, and myrrh, pepper, junquill, Indian plum, cinnamon, ammonium and other scents. The patrician ladies, whose luxury in dress was imitated even by their servants, set the fashion for the wives of the wealthy citizens and their influence was nation-wide.

love and a simple, uncompromising will to see the truth.

He feels so strong a life-power within him now that he is impelled to create his own lesser truth, wondering then at his dissatisfaction.

Sincere in Rejoicing.

It is not so much belief as perception that he lacks—a looking in the wrong direction with eyes dulled by dwelling on material objects. When the brightest day comes for celebrating the Risen Spirit, he goes to the laden churches, rejoicing in the flower-beauty that surges into bloom for the feast and in the massed choral singing of anthems. Surely he is sincere; thus loving, thus praising, thus entering into the service which the priests and people hold? With less keenness of sight, however, for the pure spiritual proving of the truth than those few were blest with who long ago, at the earliest Easter, after long sorrow and waiting, saw the real resurrection, yet perceived the greater spiritual one through it.

But he knows it is in the churches that he will find the mystery of the new flower that is to rise. It is always there, to be realized at each kneeling, to be sown anew in each heart, to give fostering care, to brood over and bless the soil of the heart while waiting, to tell over and over again at every time the questioning heart is lifted up to it that what the mystery of life can do for the lesser grain it is bound to do by an ever truer measure of the same law for the spiritual growth.

Teaches Great Truth.

One can turn better, after that realization, to the full springtide and feel even gladder than nature, knowing the touch of the eternal flower within.

Wandering amid the old myths, filled with their beauty and their deathless attachment to life, one feels always under the shadow of ended things, upon the verge where all reality has gone down in darkness. The lasting and perfect poetry of these myths lingers like gorgeous unbroken sunsets. As the latest comer among them many may class the great Christian story of the resurrection. It is indeed a great myth, a superlative myth in the real meaning of the word as a narrative founded on a remote event. But the singular, lone truth it symbolizes like a direct shaft of light separates it from the darkness of the old myths forever.

They taught the underworld, where the shades moved in a half life or pale regret conscious of lost joy, without hope. A mournful idea of immortality that satisfied no heart and from which the great thinkers of that age reached out in vain for light.

That light appears in the great simple law. "Except the grain fall in the earth and die it cannot bring forth fruit."

WORDS ONE SELDOM HEARS

Knowledge of These Definitions May Some Day Save You a Search Through Dictionary.

Amphiscians are the people who inhabit the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast to the north and in the other to the south, according as the sun is north or south of their zenith.

The Antiscians are the inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those living north of the equator are antiscians to those living south of that line, and vice versa. The shadows on one side are cast toward the north and upon the other toward the south.

The Asclians are the people who live in a land where, at a certain time of each year, they have no shadows at noon. All the inhabitants of the torrid zone are Asclians, they having a vertical sun twice a year.

The Periscians are the inhabitants of the polar circle, whose shadows during some portions of the summer must in the course of the day move entirely around and fall toward every point of the compass.

HOOVER DIRECTOR GENERAL RELIEF

ISSUES A REVIEW OF MEASURES CARRIED OUT DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Deliveries in Europe Valued at \$95,000,000, of Which All But About 2,000,000 Was Furnished on a Basis of Deferred Payment.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris.—Herbert Hoover, Director General of Relief, has issued a series of measures carried out by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy during March through the co-ordination of the Supreme Economic Council. Total values of supplies distributed in the month was approximately \$95,000,000, of which all but about \$2,500,000 was furnished on a basis of deferred payment. Supplies amounted to \$388,041 tons, divided as follows: Cereals, 316,243 tons; rice, 12,642 tons; peas and beans, 8,033 tons; fats and meat, 34,176 tons; condensed milk, 4,122 tons; clothing, 4,131 tons; miscellaneous, 8,322 tons. Poland received 51,745 tons of supplies. Under the terms of the armistice, arrangements for shipment through Danzig, says Mr. Hoover, have proceeded with great smoothness and dispatch, as high as 4,500 tons a day by rail from Danzig to Warsaw having been transported. All sections threatened with critical famine conditions have received relief. Finland during the month received 26,344 tons of supplies. About 10,000 tons of these supplies were furnished under replacement agreements with northern neutrals. Some difficulties have been met with from ice and mines, one ship having been lost and another badly crushed. Preliminary measures for the establishment of regular supplies to the coastal areas in the Baltic states, says the review, have been undertaken, 2,753 metric tons of breadstuffs being actually delivered during the month.

Czecho-Slovakia has received 29,911 metric tons, including 26,280 tons of breadstuffs.

German-Austria: Total deliveries from allied sources during March were 38,156 metric tons. Supplies amounting to about 10,000 tons also were made under replacement arrangement from neighboring countries. The situation in Vienna, says Mr. Hoover, is extremely bad, and measures have been taken to increase the arrivals of 2,000 metric tons a day.

Greater Serbia: Relief of the entire area of Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro and Serbia is conducted as a single unit. The total distribution in this territory amounted to 33,920 metric tons.

Roumania: Deliveries for the month were 26,967 metric tons of breadstuffs. Owing to ice in the Danube and the reduction in railway rolling stock adequate distribution inland was rendered impossible.

Turkey: During the month 2,298 tons were distributed in Constantinople. Armenia: Relief administration supplied to Armenia 5,251 tons of breadstuffs and condensed milk. In addition three shipments of food, clothing and medical supplies have been delivered for the Relief Commission.

Score Injured in Crash.

Cincinnati, O.—Fourteen passengers were injured, two seriously, while a score more were bruised and severely shaken up, when a southbound Cincinnati and Dayton Traction car, carrying approximately 60 passengers, jumped the track on a sharp curve on the Hamilton pike, one and one-half miles north of Mt. Healthy, Ohio, and upset on the side of an embankment after striking a tree. Passengers and witnesses agree the escape of many from death was remarkable. All seats on the car were occupied and many stood in the aisle. The majority of passengers, several of whom were women and children, were residents of Hamilton, Mt. Healthy and New Burlington. The car was in charge of Motorman Marion Smith and Conductor Harry Sawl, both of Hamilton, O.

War Minister Shot By Soldiers.

Copenhagen.—Herr Neuring, War Minister in the Government of Saxony, was killed at Dresden by disgruntled soldiers, to whom the Minister had refused a hearing. The War Ministry was stormed by demonstrators, who dragged out Herr Neuring and threw him into the Elbe, where he was shot and killed as he tried to swim to the bank.

Greeks Enter Protest.

Salonica.—The League of Greek Refugees of Northern Epirus has addressed to President Wilson and the allied Premiers at Paris a protest against alleged activities by General Rossie, commander of Italian troops in Epirus.

Rioting Is Begun in Egypt.

Cairo, Egypt.—In two days of rioting 38 persons were killed and 100 wounded, it is announced in official communiques. Armenians were chiefly the objects of the mob's attacks, and seven of those killed were of that nationality. In Alexandria three persons were killed and six seriously injured while a continuation of attacks on the troops resulted in the killing of 17 others. The statement says: "There was further rioting in Cairo. The mob, armed with knives and hatchets, made attacks largely directed at Armenians."

JOHN W. HALLOWELL



John W. Hallowell of Massachusetts, formerly of the food administration, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Interior, succeeding Herbert A. Meyer. He will have charge of the Alaskan railroad work, the reclamation service and the bureau of mines.

MUNICH IS SURROUNDED

Anti-Soviets Invest City—Wurz-burg Recaptured.

Austrian Reds Gain—10,000 Workers Seize Smelting Plants at Donawitz.

Berlin, April 12.—Wurzberg has been recaptured and Munich entirely surrounded by forces of the deposed socialist government, according to advices received here.

Vienna, April 12.—German Austria is coming under the influence of the establishment of soviet governments at Munich and Budapest.

At Donawitz 10,000 workers in the iron smelting plants have driven out the managers because the latter have refused to grant increased wages. The coal miners there are reported to have considered similar action and there is prospect that the employees of the iron mines will take over control of the properties and elect their own managers.

Copenhagen, April 12.—The council of people's mandates, which has been in control at Munich, has been dispersed by the communists, who have formed a communist government there, according to Frankensche Tagespost of Nuremberg.

The revolutionary movement in Bavaria has spread to Baden and agitators are working in Karlsruhe, Mannheim and other large towns, according to a Karlsruhe dispatch to the Aachener Blatt of Berlin.

TELLS OF BIG BRIBE OFFER

State Senator Thompson of New York Swears He Was Offered Governorship and \$500,000 to Aid Fare Bill.

Albany, N. Y., April 12.—Testifying before the judiciary committee of the senate, Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara said that Richard H. Burke of New York told him that if he would assist in the passage of the Carson-Martin increased trolley fare bill, he could become governor of the state and that the traction interests would raise in his behalf a campaign fund amounting to \$500,000. Senator Thompson also told of dining subsequently with former Gov. Charles S. Whitman at the St. Regis hotel, New York, at Mr. Whitman's invitation. Mr. Whitman, he testified, told him he thought he was making a mistake in not supporting the Carson-Martin bill, as it might give him a chance to be governor. Senator Thompson declared that Burke came to his room on the morning of Sunday, March 16, and said to him: "If you stand for this bill it will be the biggest thing that ever happened to you. It will make you governor. These people are ready to raise a campaign fund up to \$500,000, if necessary. You have a good reputation and if you only had the money you could walk home." "I said to him," Thompson continued, "Dick, you know me, and you know I am on the square. I don't want to be governor and never will, and never will be a candidate."

DISABLED TRANSPORT SAFE

Julia Luckenbach, One Propeller Gone, Brings One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry to New York.

New York, April 12.—The transport Julia Luckenbach, carrying the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry complete, which reported by wireless that it had lost a propeller at sea, arrived off Ambrose lightship from Bordeaux. Among the troops on the Rotterdam which arrived here was the Three Hundred and Tenth supply company, composed chiefly of men from Wisconsin and Michigan.

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY
IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By
IRVING BACHELLER

AUTHOR OF
"BEN HOLDEN, DRI AND L. DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES,
KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, ETC., ETC."

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Barton Baynes, orphan, is taken to live with his uncle, Peabody Baynes, and his Aunt Deel on a farm on Rattleroad in a neighborhood called Lick-split, about the year 1825. Barton meets Sally Dunkelberg, about his own age, but socially of a class above the Bayneses, and is fascinated by the pretty face and fine clothes.

CHAPTER II—Barton meets Roving Kate, known in the neighborhood as the "Silent Woman." Amos Grimshaw, young son of the richest man in the township, is a visitor at the Baynes home, and Roving Kate tells the fortunes of the two boys, predicting a bright future for Barton and death on the gallows for Amos. Reproved for an act of boyish mischief, Barton runs away, intending to make his home with the Dunkelbergs. He reaches the village of Canton and falls into a sleep of exhaustion on a porch. There he is found by Silas Wright, Jr., prominent man in public affairs, who, knowing Peabody Baynes, takes Barton home after buying him new clothes.

CHAPTER III—Barton and his uncle and aunt visit Canton and hear Silas Wright read a sermon.

CHAPTER IV—Silas Wright evinces much interest in Barton, and sends a box of books and magazines to the Baynes home. The election of Silas Wright to the United States senate is announced.

CHAPTER V—When Barton is twelve years old he becomes aware of the existence of a wonderful and mysterious power known as "Money," and learns how, through his possession of that wonderful thing, Grimshaw is the most powerful and greatly dreaded man in the community, most of the settlers being in his debt. After a visit to the Baynes home Mr. Wright leaves a note in a sealed envelope, which Barton is to read on the first night when he leaves home to attend school.

CHAPTER VI—Barton is asked to drive a load to mill, arrives safely, but in a snowstorm, unable to see the road, the horses get into the ditch and a wheel of the wagon is broken. Uncle Peabody manages to get together enough to satisfy Grimshaw and obtain an extension.

CHAPTER VII—Now in his sixteenth year Barton accompanies "Mr. Purvis," the hired man, to the postoffice at Canton. On the way they meet a rider, and the three journey together. They are held up by a man with a gun, who makes the highwayman's demand of "Your money or your life." Purvis runs away, while the stranger draws a pistol, but before he can use it the robber shoots and kills him. Barton's horse throws him and runs away. As the murderer bends over the stranger Barton throws a stone which he observes wounds the thief, who makes off at once, but not until Barton had noted that his gun stock was broken in a peculiar manner. Search of the neighborhood for the robber is unavailing and the stranger is buried.

CHAPTER VIII—Barton leaves home to attend Michael Hackett's school. Amos Grimshaw is arrested charged with the murder of the stranger.

CHAPTER IX—Grimshaw seeks to bribe Barton to be silent about his wounding the murderer of the man killed on the road. The offer is spurned.

CHAPTER X—Emissaries of Ben Grimshaw seek to kidnap Barton, or do worse. He is warned by "Silent Kate," and escapes.

CHAPTER XI—Uncle Peabody, Aunt Deel and the neighbors celebrate Christmas. "Old Kate" is one of the party.

Having nothing to do one afternoon, I walked out on the road toward Ogdensburg for a look at the woods and fields. Soon I thought that I heard the sound of galloping hoofs behind me. I looked back and I saw Sally rounding the turn by the river and coming toward me at full speed, the mane of her pony flying back to her face. She pulled up beside me just as I had imagined she would do.

"Bart, I hate somebody terribly," said she.

"Whom?"

"A man who is coming to our house on the stage today. Granny Barnes is trying to get up a match between us. Father says he is rich and hopes he will want to marry me. I got mad about it. He is four years older than I am. Isn't that awful? I am going to be just as mean and hateful to him as I can."

"I guess they're only fooling you," I said.

"No, they mean it. I have heard them talking it over."

"He cannot marry you."

"Why?"

"It seemed to me that the time had come for me to speak out, and with burning cheeks I said:

"Because I think that God has married you to me already. Do you remember when we kissed each other by the wheat field one day last summer?"

"Yes."

"We had faced about and were walking back toward Canton, I close by the pony's side."

"May I kiss you again?"

She stopped the pony and leaned toward me and our lips met in a kiss the thought of which makes me lay down my pen and bow my head a moment while I think with reverence of that pure, sweet spring of memory in whose waters I love to wash my spirit.

"I guess God has married us again," I declared.

"I knew that you were walking on this road and I had to see you," said she. "People have been saying such terrible things."

"What?"

"They say your uncle found the

pocketbook that was lost and kept the money. They say he was the first man that went up the road after it was lost."

"It's a lie—my uncle never saw the pocketbook. Some money was left to him by a relative in Vermont. That's how it happened that he bought a farm instead of going to the poorhouse when Grimshaw put the screws to him."

"I knew that your uncle didn't do it," she went on. "Father and mother couldn't tell you. So I had to."

"Why couldn't your father and mother tell me?"

"They didn't dare. Mr. Grimshaw made them promise that they would not speak to you or to any of your family. I heard them say that you and your uncle did right. Father told mother that he never knew a man so honest as your Uncle Peabody."

Just then we came upon the Silent Woman sitting among the dandelions



We Came Upon the Silent Woman Sitting Among the Dandelions by the Roadside.

by the roadside. She held a cup in her hand with some honey on its bottom and covered with a piece of glass. "She is hunting bees," I said as we stopped beside her.

She rose and patted my shoulder with a smile and threw a kiss to Sally. Suddenly her face grew stern. She pointed toward the village and then at Sally.

"She means that there is some danger ahead of you," I said.

The Silent Woman picked a long blade of grass and tipped its end in the honey at the bottom of the cup. She came close to Sally with the blade of grass between her thumb and finger.

"She is fixing a charm," I said.

She smiled and nodded as she put a drop of honey on Sally's upper lip. She held up her hands while her lips moved as if she were blessing us.

"I suppose it will not save me if I brush it off," said Sally.

We went on and in a moment a bee lighted on the honey. Nervously she struck at it and then cried out with pain.

"The bee has stung you," I said.

She covered her face with her handkerchief and made no answer.

"Wait a minute—I'll get some clay," I said as I ran to the river bank.

I found some clay and moistened it with the water and returned.

"There, look at me!" she groaned.

"The bee hit my nose."

She uncovered her face, now deformed almost beyond recognition, her nose having swollen to one of great size and redness.

"You look like Rodney Barnes," I said with a laugh as I applied the clay to her afflicted nose.

"And I feel like the old boy. I think my nose is trying to jump off and run away."

We were nearing the village. She wiped the mud from her prodigious nose and I wet her handkerchief in a pool of water and helped her to wash it. Soon we saw two men approaching us in the road. In a moment I observed that one was Mr. Horace Dunkelberg; the other a stranger and a remarkably handsome young man he was, about twenty-two years of age and dressed in the height of fashion. I remember so well his tall, athletic figure, his gray eyes, his small dark mustache and his admirable manners. Both were appalled at the look of Sally.

"Why, girl, what has happened to you?" her father asked.

Then I saw what a playful soul was Sally's. The girl was a born actress.

"Roon riding in the country," said

she. "Is this Mr. Latour?"

"This is Mr. Latour, Sally," said her father.

They shook hands.

"I am glad to see you," said the stranger.

"They say I am worth seeing," said Sally. "This is my friend, Mr. Baynes. When you are tired of seeing me, look at him."

I shook the hand he offered me. "Of course, we can't all be good looking," Sally remarked with a sigh, as if her misfortune were permanent.

Mr. Horace Dunkelberg and I laughed heartily—for I had told him in a whisper what had happened to Sally—while Mr. Latour looked a little embarrassed.

"My face is not beautiful, but they say that I have a good heart," Sally assured the stranger.

They started on. I excused myself and took a trail through the woods to another road. Just there, with Sally waving her hand to me as I stood for a moment in the edge of the woods, the curtain falls on this highly romantic period of my life.

Uncle Peabody came for me that evening. It was about the middle of the next week that I received this letter from Sally:

"Dear Bart: Mr. Latour gave up and drove to Potsdam in the evening. Said he had to meet Mr. Parish. I think that he had seen enough of me. I began to hope he would stay—he was so good looking, but mother is very glad that he went, and so am I, for our minister told us that he is one of the wickedest young men in the state. He is very rich and very bad, they say. I wonder if old Kate knew about him. Her charm worked well anyway—didn't it? My nose was all right in the morning. Sorry that I can't meet you Saturday. Mother and I are packing up to go away for the summer. Don't forget me. I shall be thinking every day of those lovely things you said to me. I don't know what they will try to do with me, and I don't care. I really think as you do, Bart, that God has married us to each other."

"Yours forever,

"SALLY DUNKELBERG."

How often I read those words—so like all the careless words of the young!

CHAPTER XIII.

The Bolt Falls.

Three times that winter I had seen Benjamin Grimshaw followed by the Silent Woman clothed in rags and pointing with her finger.

The trial of Amos came on. He had had "blood on his feet," as they used to say, all the way from Lick-split to Lewis county in his flight, having attacked and slightly wounded two men with a bowie knife who had tried to detain him at Rainy Lake. He had also shot at an officer in the vicinity of Lowville, where his arrest was effected. He had been identified by all these men, and so his character as a desperate man had been established. This in connection with the scar on his face and the tracks, which the boots of Amos fitted, and the broken gun stock convinced the jury of his guilt.

I remember well the look of the venerable Judge Cady as he pronounced the sentence of death upon Amos Grimshaw. A ray of sunlight slanting through a window in the late afternoon fell upon his gracious countenance, shining also, with the softer light of his spirit. Slowly, solemnly, kindly, he spoke the words of doom. It was his way of saying them that first made me feel the dignity and majesty of the law. The kind and fatherly tone of his voice put me in mind of that supreme court which is above all question and which was swiftly to enter judgment in this matter and in others related to it.

Slowly the crowd moved out of the courtroom. Benjamin Grimshaw rose and calmly whispered to his lawyer. He had not spoken to his son or seemed to notice him since the trial had begun, nor did he now. Many had shed tears that day, but not he. Mr. Grimshaw never showed but one emotion—that of anger. He was angry now. His face was hard and stern. He muttered as he walked out of the courtroom, his cane briskly beating the floor.

The Silent Woman—as ragged as ever—was waiting on the steps. Out went her bony finger as he came down. He turned and struck at her with his cane and shouted in a shrill voice that rang out like a trumpet in his frenzy: "Go 'way from me. Take her away, somebody. I can't stan' it. She's killin' me. Take her away. Take her away."

His face turned purple and then white. He reeled and fell headlong, like a tree severed from its roots, and lay still on the hard, stone pavement. It seemed as if snow were falling on his face—it grew so white. The Silent Woman stood as still as he, pointing at him with her finger, her look unchanged. People came running toward us. I lifted the head of Mr. Grimshaw and laid it on my knee. It felt like the head of the stranger in Rattleroad. Old Kate bent over and looked at the eyelids of the man which fluttered faintly and were still.

"Dead!" she muttered.

Then, as if her work were finished, she turned and made her way through the crowd and walked slowly down the street. Men stood aside to let her pass, as if they felt the power of her spirit and feared the touch of her garments.

Two or three men had run to the house of the nearest doctor. The crowd thickened. As I sat looking down at the dead face in my lap, a lawyer who had come out of the courtroom pressed near me and bent over and looked at

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Council of Four in Paris Has
Agreed on Most of the
Peace Problems.

TREATY MAY BE READY SOON

Hint That President Wilson Would
Withdraw Has Effect—Soviet Gov-
ernment Set Up in Bavaria Op-
posed by Peasants—Allies
Forced to Evacuate
Odessa.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Most of the great problems confronting the peace conference were settled last week by the "Big Four"—perhaps. That is to say, at the close of the week they were settled, but before this reaches the reader they may be all unsettled again. Such has been the way of the peacemakers in the past. However, if there is not agreement on the vital questions mighty soon, there is some reason to believe President Wilson will withdraw from the deliberations and come home. He started the conference and the world by ordering his transport, the George Washington, made ready for another trip to Europe, and asking when it might be expected there. Some of the Paris papers declared Mr. Wilson was thus trying to force the French delegates to mitigate their demands; pessimists saw in the action the probability of hopeless disagreement; optimists said it meant the treaty was nearly ready for submission to the Germans.

The theory of the optimists was borne out by dispatches late in the week stating that the Big Four had agreed: That William Hohenzollern and others responsible for breach of treaty and of rules of war must stand trial, probably before a Belgian court, but that the death penalty should not be imposed on the former kaiser; that France shall be given control of the mines of the Saar valley, but shall not be permitted to annex any of that territory and that a commission shall regulate strikes by miners there; that Germany must make an initial payment of \$5,000,000,000 reparation in 1921, after which a commission shall assess a yearly indemnity.

The Rhine frontier, the ultimate disposition of Danzig, the Italian claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast and some lesser matters remained to be settled at the time these dispatches were sent. That agreement on these questions was believed to be imminent was indicated by the fact that the commission to prepare for the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles was busy making the necessary arrangements for that momentous occasion. Premier Paderewski urged before the council of four that Poland should be given Danzig and the coal fields of Teschen, Silesia, but the belief was that this matter, as well as that of the Rhine land, would be settled in conformity with Mr. Wilson's 14 points, his absolute adherence to which he again declared; that, of course, would preclude the annexation of enemy territory. How the Italian claims would be settled there was no intimation.

According to reports, Mr. Lansing's opposition to the British and French desire that the former kaiser should be tried by an international tribunal resulted in the compromise plan stated above. The Americans, it was said, were in favor only of a moral indictment without recourse to prosecution, owing to the lack of an international law covering the case. The Japanese representative supported this view.

The reparations clause specifies that the enemy countries must admit their responsibility for all losses and damage to allied and associated nations and their citizens due to unjustifiable aggression; also that Germany is to pay the expenses of the commission

during the period—probably thirty years—in which damages are to be collected. The Americans would have preferred that the treaty should name the fixed amount of indemnity to be collected, but did not insist on this, in order to hasten agreement. The five billion first payment is to be made by Germany, in cash or securities, before May 1, 1921. It is supposed the total to be demanded will be about \$45,000,000,000.

Owing to the illness of President Wilson during the early part of the week, the commission on the league of nations did not meet until Thursday evening. At that time the completed draft of the covenant, comprising 27 articles, was submitted. There is no longer any doubt in Paris that the league covenant will be a part of the peace treaty, and in this country the opposition seems to be losing some of its vehemence.

It was announced that the commission had adopted a section specifically safeguarding the Monroe doctrine, and that Geneva, Switzerland, had been selected as the seat of the league of nations.

An important and interesting part of the treaty, which has been formulated, deals with water and rail communications in enemy states. Freedom of transportation through Germany and Austria and equality of treatment in ports and harbors are provided. The regulation of transportation over the Rhine and Danube provides for the entrance of France, Switzerland and some nonpartisan states to the present Mannheim convention between Germany and Holland covering the navigation of the Rhine.

The European commission controlling the mouths of the Danube will be continued, representatives of present enemy states being excluded from it, and a similar international commission will be established provisionally for the upper Danube. This will last until a new general Danube convention is established.

A new international convention covering the navigation of the Elbe and Oder rivers is recommended to protect the interests of Poland and Czechoslovakia and give them freedom of navigation without discriminating duties, down through German territory to the North and Baltic seas. These states would be further given free port privileges at certain north German harbors in order that they may be enabled to develop their export and import commerce.

Bolshevism made another big play last week when a soviet government of Bavaria was set up in Munich by the revolutionary central council. The landtag was dissolved and people's commissions appointed. This action was supported in Wurzburg and Ratisbon, but throughout Bavaria generally it was violently opposed not only by the bourgeoisie but also by the peasants. The latter hold control of the food supply and declared they would refuse to deliver food while the soviet government remained in power. The bolsheviks prepared measures for the communication of property and the formation of a Red army, while the government they sought to replace, refusing to retire, set itself up in Bamberg. Later in the week the citizens and officials of Wurzburg struck against the soviet government and ousted its agents after severe fighting. The diet met in Bamberg and the ministers said they regarded the situation with confidence and that outside help to suppress the bolsheviks was not needed.

The communist government of Hungary rejected the propositions made by General Smuts for the allies, concerning the neutral zone and other matters, and made counter-proposals, with which Smuts returned to Paris. Meanwhile the Hungarian bolsheviks were cheered by the news that Lenin was sending them 150,000 men. In an intercepted wireless message to Tchitcherine, Russian foreign minister, Bela Kun, said: "We do not want to use the dictatorship of the Hungarian proletariat to take bourgeois chestnuts out of the fire for the bourgeoisie. When the German proletariat shall have power

they will use it for the benefit of German imperialism, and will throw out Scheidemann, Ebert, Noske, David and their press valets."

Persistent efforts to induce German Austria to go bolshevik were hampered by the dependence of the Austrians on the allies for food, but Amsterdam dispatches said a soviet republic was proclaimed in Salzburg, which is near the Bavarian border. In Vienna conditions became steadily worse and acts of violence increased. A meeting of the soldiers and workmen's council of Vienna was called for April 14 for the purpose of discussing a soviet form of government.

In Germany there were continual outbreaks against the Ebert government, the greatest demonstrations being in Essen, Magdeburg and in the former duchy of Brunswick. The Essen radicals brought about a strike of the Krupp workers and seized the plant, but were ousted by government troops, after which two-thirds of the men went back to work. The insurgents of Magdeburg also were routed by soldiers sent by Minister of Military Affairs Noske. From Brunswick came reports of a strong movement in favor of a soviet government, and communists of Saxony made a like demand.

As had been anticipated, the allies were forced to evacuate Odessa, being attacked by an overwhelming number of Ukrainian bolsheviks. This was really a considerable triumph for Lenin and Trotsky, for they gained control of the most fertile regions of southern Russia besides capturing large supplies of cash. The allied commander withdrew his troops, numbering about 50,000, to Constantinople and Roumania. In North Russia the soviet troops appeared to be preparing for a renewal of their offensive, despite their recent vain and costly attempts against the allied forces. British re-enforcements and American engineers sailed from England for Archangel.

Decidedly unpleasant was the admission by the war department that open mutiny was threatened recently by the American troops in North Russia unless Washington speedily announced its policy as to early withdrawal of the armed forces in that region. Some of the men flatly refused to go to front line positions. The American soldiers cannot understand why they are called on to make war against Russians when war has not been declared, and it is declared this feeling is shared by the troops of other nationalities. Representatives of the anti-bolshevik Russians have repeatedly said in this country that they ask only munitions and moral support from the allies, and have urged that all the armed forces of the latter be withdrawn from Russia as speedily as possible.

The Estonians reported continued successes against the bolsheviks, including the capture of seven villages and many prisoners.

Conditions in Roumania and Poland are causing the allies considerable worry, for there, is danger, some feel, of a great bolshevik combination of Russians, Hungarians and Germans that would crush those two countries. The allied troops that went from Odessa to Roumania will help some, but it was felt that no time should be lost in getting General Haller's Polish divisions to Poland, Marshal Foch arranged with the Germans that those divisions might be transported by train across Germany, and if necessary might be landed in Danzig. In this compromise of the dispute with the Huns over the East Prussian port, it is felt by many that the allies yielded too easily to Germany and did not give due support to the claims of Poland. In England Premier Lloyd George was bitterly assailed for his Danzig policy.

Freakish weather worked havoc in the Southwest and West last week. In north Texas, southern Oklahoma and Arkansas there was a terrific tornado that killed about one hundred persons, injured many more and destroyed property worth millions of dollars. Heavy snow in the Rocky mountain states tied up the railroads and demoralized wire communication.

fiers—they who saw her do it. I thought that I understood the curious bit of symbolism and so did the schoolmaster, who stood beside me. Doubtless the pieces of paper numbered her curses.

"The scarlet sins of his youth are lying down with him in the dust," Hackett whispered as we walked away together.

(END OF BOOK TWO.)

(Continued next week.)

BANDING TOGETHER TO SPREAD GOSPEL

Nashville, Tenn.—One hundred and forty thousand Southern Methodists have signified their determination to pray for the success of the missionary work of the M. E. Church, South, and for the spread of Christianity throughout the world. These people have not only decided to do this, but have banded together in a league known as the Fellowship of Intercession, each signing a small card which it is thought will make the cause for which they pray more definite in the minds of the signers of the cards.

Dr. S. A. Neblett, secretary of the Department of Intercession of the denomination, stated to a reporter that the way in which the prayer cards were coming in was an inspiration. From two thousand to five thousand of these are opened in the mail every morning, the number of 140,000 representing the complete total up to date.



Go 'Way From Me. Take Her Away.

the set eyes of Benjamin Grimshaw and said:

"She floored him at last. I knew she would. He tried not to see her, but I

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

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HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R.N., Superintendent
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R.N., Assistant

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound

Train No. 34 — 3:38 a. m.
Train No. 38 — 12:55 p. m.
Train No. 32 — 4:58 p. m.

Southbound

Train No. 31 — 12:46 a. m.
Train No. 33 — 12:43 p. m.
Train No. 37 — 4:10 p. m.

We sell hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

Mr. and Mr. Shelby Winkler visited friends at Coyle, Sunday.

New work on the Boone Tavern Garage is progressing steadily.

F. L. Moore is better, and hopes to be back at work again, soon.

Dr. A. G. Weidner of Berea filled an appointment under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at Benham last Sunday.

Wm. E. Rix preached at Conway last Thursday evening.

Get your Easter dress in Nett's Gargettes and Taffetas from \$9.98 up. This week at Eva Walden's. ad.

Miss Edna Early spent last week end in Nicholasville visiting her sister, Mrs. C. C. Early.

Mildred Moore and Mable Coyle spent last week end in Richmond. Mr. Bales took Mable Lewis, Claire Leedy, Ella Mae Parker, and Una Gabbard on a motor trip to Richmond last Sunday.

The heart's blood of America didn't turn to water with the signing of the armistice.

Mrs. Laura Jones was in Cincinnati Monday and Tuesday buying new hats for Easter trade. ad.

Mrs. J. W. Van Winkle went to London to visit a niece of her last Sunday.

The Rev. S. H. Johnson of La Follette, Tenn., preached both morning and evening at the Baptist church Sunday.

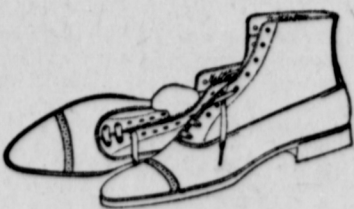
Be sure to get one of those pretty white gaberdine wash skirts from \$2.98 up, at Eva Walden's. ad.

Clyde Evans of Olive Hill, a graduate of the Academy in 1917, was a visitor Sunday.

C. Claude Anderson, a former Berea student, visited here a few days last week. Mr. Anderson is Principal of the Nicholas County High School at Somersville, W. Va.

Buy your hat of Mrs. Laura Jones. She appreciates your trade. ad.

Economy Through Quality



Every-Day Model Nettleton "Ardsley" Last

Laced Style. In Black or Dark Tan Russia Calfskin.

"The Ardsley" is one of the most favored of the Nettleton master-lasts and is reproduced in a great many styles and materials. In the above leathers it is particularly typical of the Nettleton ideal of combining looks, comfort and long service; that is, of effecting economy through extraordinary quality rather than price.

J. M. Coyle & Co. Berea, Kentucky

Agent for Nettleton Men's Shoes—the World's Finest

Special Reduction

on

Suits, Capes and
Dolmans

This Week

Getting ready for
Summer Goods.

EVA WALDEN

Full line of mid-summer hats, Easter hats, and children's hats, open at Mrs. Laura Jones' store for Easter. Come see them. ad.

Misses Anna Hackney and Ora Carpenter of the College department spent last week at Mt. Sterling.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Engle are at home again on Railroad street.

Have just received a big shipment of summer hats, all shapes, colors, and prices. See them at Eva Walden's. ad.

THREE BIG WAGON PARTIES MONDAY

Two wagons loaded full of College boys and girls and one of Normal students went to the mountains Monday for a day's outing. The Owsley Fork caves were visited by College excursionists.

GRADED SCHOOL DEFEATS TRAINING SCHOOL

The first team of the Graded School defeated the Training School's first team in a game of baseball Monday by a score of 16 to 10. The Graded School did not use the last inning and was scoring steadily when the game ended. Scout Master Miller gave a new baseball as a prize to the winners.

LAST LYCEUM NUMBER April 18

Mark Sullivan, a former editor of "Collier's Weekly," will speak in the College Chapel, Friday night, April 18th, 7:30.

Mr. Sullivan has been attending the Peace Conference, and from personal acquaintance with the great statesmen of the world, will give the greatest lecture on present world problems Berea has ever had a chance to hear. Mr. Sullivan will answer questions.

BOONE TAVERN NOTES

Mrs. Porter left Monday for Asheville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Penniman have been stopping here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gaylor of Winona, Minn., stayed here while visiting the College.

Elmer Gabbard of Bowlington was here Thursday.

There were several people from Frenchburg here last week.

Ruth Annette Hardin of Richmond came over Saturday.

This week's book shows the name of S. L. Ginter of Orleans, N. Y.

There was a party of four from Richmond to take supper Sunday.

The members of the party were: G. L. Hume, I. L. Hume, Miss Shackleford and Miss Greenleaf.

GREAT SPRING RALLY

Four hundred and seventy-five thousand, one hundred and fifty-three Sunday-school people request your presence at Church and Sunday-school, Somewhere in Kentucky on

Go-To-Sunday-school-Day
May 4, 1919

Reconstruction Days follow War—"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Therefore, accept this manifold invitation!

SALE FOR SCHOOL TAX
I. or some one for me, will on Monday, May 5, 1919,

being County Court day, between the hours of 10:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., in front of the court house in Richmond, sell the following property to satisfy the tax due the Berea Graded School, of Berea, Ky., for 1918.

Lillian Ambrose.....	\$ 2.69
Lon Bohon.....	4.07
Vernie Collins.....	4.75
W. T. King.....	7.72
A. D. Logsdon.....	3.02
R. M. Moore.....	4.97
W. T. Poff.....	2.50
Guss Stewart.....	3.16
U. S. Wyatt.....	29.07

L. A. WATKINS, Tax Collector. ad.

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church
The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a. m.

Easter
Special Music
Special Service
Easter Sermon
The Sunday-school program will be especially interesting.

First Baptist Church
Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m.
Preaching service at 11 a. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:15.
We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

MADISON COUNTY MASS MEETING

Jewish Relief Fund Sunday night at the Christian church at Berea. Doctor Greene, pastor of the Baptist church, Richmond, will preside at a mass meeting of the citizens of Berea and vicinity at which the claims of the Jewish war sufferers will be presented by able speakers from Louisville and Lexington.

Readers of The Citizen should recall the appeal made in last week's issue.

There should be a large attendance. The meeting will be opened at 7:30 promptly.

EDITOR OF COLLIER'S WEEKLY COMING

Be sure to hear Mark Sullivan, former Editor of Collier's Weekly, at the College Chapel, Friday night, April 18, 7:30 p. m. Last number of Lyceum Course.

Mr. Sullivan has been attending the Peace Conference, and from personal acquaintance with all the great statesmen of the world, he will give us the greatest lecture on present world problems Berea has ever had a chance to hear. Come prepared to ask questions.

Admission 15 cents. Come early if you want a good seat. (Adv.)



Easter Millinery

Wonderful, indeed, are the New
Hats at

Fish's

Many of them just unpacked yesterday. Every hat idea that has appeared this season can be found in some of them. Models and materials are many—Smart lisere turbans, clever pokes, new sailor effects, lovely transparent hats of hair lace and tulle, large hats with elongated lines. They are trimmed with wings, ostrich feathers, colored fruit and flowers, and glycerine novelties in black and all the lovely shades.

Wanted and For Sale

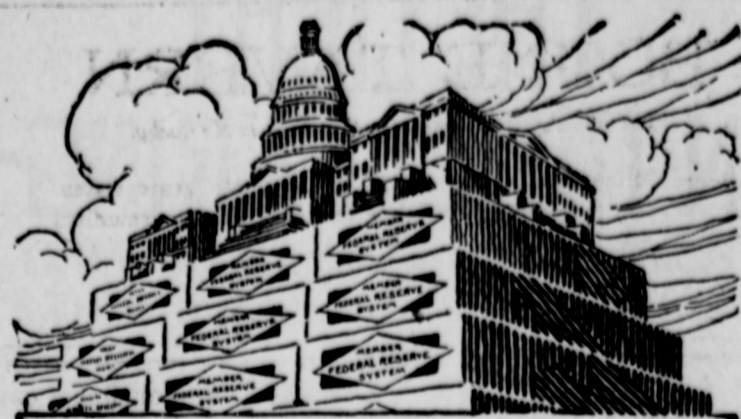
FOR SALE
One set driving harness, good as new. E. R. EAST. ad.

BUGGY FOR SALE
Extra good Old Hickory Buggy for sale. Call for W. T. Huff, Garden Office. ad-44

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE
Nice Shetland pony for sale. You may see it at J. A. Oliver's, on Depot street. ad-43.

FOR SALE
The J. Q. Scrivner property on Center Street—5-room house, good well, and garden. Price \$1,200. For particulars see E. A. Bender.

LOCUST POSTS FOR SALE
All Sizes
For particulars call on or write: WM. HAYES, Big Hill, Ky.



Supporting the Government

WE are supporting the government by membership in the Federal Reserve System, the backbone of the nation's banking organization. This enables us to do our share in assisting the government in handling its financial problems, and to extend to business and industry their proper measure of accommodation.

Berea National Bank

NEW SPRING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED

Ladies' nifty suits, spring coats, capes, and all that goes to make up stylish ladies' apparel have just arrived. We are able to offer better bargains in these goods than has been possible in a long time.

COME IN AND SEE THEM

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond - - - - - Kentucky

NOTICE

Will sell at public auction, May 1st, at L. & N. freight depot, Berea, Ky., 3 boxes Lenox Soap, 5 cartons Lenox Soap, 2 cartons wash powder, from Proctor & Gamble, Ivorydale, Ohio, consigned to E. F. George Coal Co., account unclaimed. Signed,

H. L. JAMES, agent,
L. & N. railroad.

FOR SALE

One complete saw mill, consisting of a top saw rig and edger, one 25-horse power boiler and a 20-horse power engine, all in good condition; also 1 7-horse power gasoline engine. For particulars apply to T. J. TODD, ad-4-10-19. Paint Lick, Ky.

AGENT WANTED

Profitable Town and College Agency open. Tennyson Trouser Belt. Sees it, buys it. New, practical, wonderful seller. "Tennyson Belt." 311, Main, Cincinnati, Ohio. ad-

EGGS FOR SALE

The Berea Rhode Island Poultry Association is now prepared to furnish quantities of eggs for hatching. These eggs are all from high class flocks, which have been inspected and recommended by poultry specialists of the State College of Agriculture.

Divisional secretaries are: William Carl Hunt, Berea. S. P. Caudill, Conway. Mrs. R. C. Coomer, Speedwell.

TO STIMULATE YOUR FAITH, TO QUICKEN YOUR PRAYER-LIFE, READ "I CRIED, HE ANSWERED"
A Faithful Record of Remarkable and Newly Published Answers to Prayer
INTRODUCTION BY CHARLES GALLAUDET THUMBULL
About 125 authentic and most readable testimonies to answered prayer are given in this book. It is a book of experience. All contributions are carefully selected for this volume. It is a book of inspiration. It is a book of hope. It is a book of faith. It is a book of love. It is a book of life. It is a book of God. An encouraging book to every follower of Christ.
A Book to Circulate in the Hundreds and Thousands
Paper covers, \$1.00; cloth, \$2.00. In fine cloth covers, \$3.00. The Bible Institute of Chicago, 432 N. LaSalle St., Chicago

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE Berea, Kentucky

We are still in the Real Estate business. It is getting late to sell farms to be delivered this season, but we have constant inquiry from parties wanting to come to Berea this fall. Now is the time to list your property if you want to sell it. Come and list it with us, if we don't sell it it don't cost you anything. See Mr. Dean at the bank when you are in town, or catch Herndon as he moves around. We still have some cheap town property to offer.

Respectfully,
DEAN & HERNDON,
Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BEREA, KY.

One Drop

Bourbon Poultry Remedy
CURES
GAPES
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, cholera and other chick diseases. One 6c. bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. First bottle, price \$1.50, makes 24 gallons. At druggists, or sent by mail postpaid. Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.
Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Imitations
**MORGAN'S
SAPOLIO**
SCOURING SOAP
Economy in Every Cake

BOONE TAVERN

"The most home-like and attractive hotel in Kentucky."

Berea College Management. First Class, Moderate Rates.
For Students and Parents, Business Men and Excursionists

On the Dixie Highway

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right
true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new sub-
scriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly
subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for
one year.

Advertising rates on application.

THE SEPULCHRE

By Annie Johnson Flint

"The third day he shall rise again... So they...
made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone...
He is not here; for he is risen, as he said."
Matthew 28: 1; 27: 66; 28: 6.

The Man had died on the cross,
And they laid him in the tomb;
The Living Stone in the stone,
The Rock in the rock-hewn room;
They left him alone with Death,
And sealed the stone at the door;
They made the sepulchre sure,
And set their watch before.

"Lest his friends should steal him
away,
And say that he rose," they said.
But Life escaped from Death,
And the God-man rose from the
dead.

The skeptical minds of men
Still think the sepulchre sure,
But Christ had said, "I will arise,"
And the counsels of God endure.

Still his disciples go
To carry the wondrous word:
"The Lord is risen indeed!"
We know, we have seen and heard."
And the tomb men think so sure,
With the seal of their scorn on the
door,
The place where the Lord once lay,
Is empty forevermore.
—Sunday School Times.

SCHOOLS vs. JAIL IN LOUISIANA PARISH

All Louisiana is waking up to the
moral and economic gain of better
education for negroes. One straw
in the wind is a recent editorial in
the St. Landry Clarion, commenting
on the fact that the jail of that
parish has not had a single negro in
it. Explaining the change from the
old order of things, when the jail
had always "from a half dozen to a
half hundred" black inmates, the
paper says:

"St. Landry's colored population,
compared with other sections of
the South, is head and shoulders
above them all. The lawlessness
once rampant has almost disappear-
ed. The race in St. Landry has
dropped out of the criminal class
and gone to work to hew for itself
a place in the line of industry and
enlightenment. Within the past
ten or fifteen years, the colored
people have progressed wonderfully
in emerging from the toils of illit-
eracy. Their schools and churches
have undoubtedly had much to do
with this great change for the bet-
ter."

WORK AND FUN FOR KENTUCKY BOYS

Kentucky's far-famed strawberry
crop will be a big one this year,
according to reports from Bowling
Green. Ten thousand pickers are
to be in the fields of Warren County
alone. The U. S. Boys' Working
Reserve and the State Y.M.C.A. will
cooperate in running a camp for
Kentucky boys on the Claggett and
Covington farm, a mile and a quar-
ter from Bowling Green. The camp
will open for the berry-picking
season about May 19. At the close
of the berry season, which lasts
about three weeks, the two agencies
will run the camp for general farm
work, for boys who are enrolled in
the Reserve. In addition to good
wages, the boys will receive the
Bronze Badges and the Honorable
Service Bar, awarded by the United
States Government for various
periods of work. The work done
during the berry season will apply
on the Badges and Service Bar. All
matters of wages will be between
the boys and Claggett and Coving-
ton; the Boys' Working Reserve and
the State Y.M.C.A. merely supervise
the camp.

The camp at all times will be
under the personal supervision of
high grade camp leaders. It will
be located in a beautiful grove, high
and dry. The boys will be provided
with tents free of charge and will
eat in their own mess, provided by
their own cooks, for which they
will pay a low cost price. The boys
must also pay their railroad fare
from their home town to and from
Bowling Green. Daily inspection of
the boys in this camp, as to their
health, will be a feature. A fine
swimming pool for the boys of this
camp only will be personally su-
pervised by the directors. Free musi-
cal programs, baseball, tennis and
other sports will be enjoyed. Sun-
day will be a day of rest, with Bible
classes, inspirational talks and
tramps for those who wish. A
special trip to Mammoth Cave is be-
ing arranged. Write George E.
Stephens, State Director, U. S. Boys'
Working Reserve, 345 Y.M.C.A. Build-
ing, Louisville, Ky.

METHODISTS TO HELP SCHOOLS

With the idea that education must
precede intelligent religious con-
viction, the Methodist Episcopal
Church, South, has decided on a
program for helping the mountain
population in the Southern States
which will include schools rather
than churches. Fifty thousand dol-
lars will be expended on twelve
schools already established, this
money going into new buildings and
better equipment. In addition to
this sum, teachers will be supplied
to meet the increased size of the
schools.

Mountain districts which will re-
ceive the benefit of the broadly
philanthropic work of the Methodist
Church are as follows: Ferrum, Va.;
Flat Rock, Ala.; Morrisville, Tenn.;
Columbia, Ky.; Waleska, Ga.; Ruth-
erford College, N.C.; Paintsville, Ky.;
Imboden, Ark.; Young Harris, Ga.;
Weaverville, N. C.

Morning

A RESURRECTION FRAGMENT

MORNING—not the dawn of life's little day,
so quickly shrouded by night—but the
breaking of an eternal sunlight over the eternal
hills.

WHAT an overwhelming difference to the
heart which holds the risen Christ between
the passing day and the everlasting Morrow!
Today heavy shadows falling of mystery and
sorrow—tomorrow all gloom dispelled by the
light that shines from that once marred visage.
Today heaviness of disappointment or obscurity
of ignorance—tomorrow, nothing between, no
cloud, no time intervening, but face to face with
Jesus, Jesus who came, Jesus who lived, Jesus
who suffered. Jesus who died, Jesus who rose
in glorious resurrection.

NOW the hazy and indistinct view—then
the vision of perfect sight! Now the tumult
and the strife—then the rest and life eternal!
Now the weeping and the sighs—then the song
and the tearless eyes! Now our dear ones
dying—then no more parting! Now the waters
dividing—then no more sea! Now the open
grave's farewell—then the resurrection greeting.
Now the night winds chilling and killing—then
the morning lifting and brightening! Morning
on the mountains! Morning on the plains!
Morning with an eternity in it! Morning—
morning!

OH, the transforming touch of that hour! Only
intelligence irradiated by contact with the
divine could give us to recognize our heaviest
cross when it comes to crown us there. We
shall find our failures; they will greet us as
triumphs. We shall find our bereavements; they
will meet us as reunions. We shall find our
loss forgotten in eternal gain. We shall find
our hidden struggles swallowed up in open vic-
tory. We shall find our hidden tears forming
diadem gems. We shall find the complete ful-
fillment of every promise and the exceeding great
reward of all our faith.

OH, what a time of finding of all that is dear,
and desired, and best! For it is the Resur-
rection Dawn, the stone is rolled away, the gates
are flung back, the boundary is crossed the veil
is torn—

THE MORNING HAS BROKEN!



DR. R. E. BARTLETT

The Robinson Hospital is con-
gratulating itself on having secured
the services of Dr. R. E. Bartlett of
Massachusetts. Doctor Bartlett's
specialty is obstetrics and diseases
of children. The doctor is now in
Berea and on duty.

Doctor Bartlett had his prepara-
tory work in the Moody school, then
college, later graduating in medicine
from Vanderbilt University, Nash-
ville, Tenn.

Upon graduation he accepted an
appointment at Sloan's Maternity
Hospital, New York, serving in its
various departments and as a mem-
ber of the staff. Later he served
periods in the famous Hudson
Street Hospital and in the New York
Hospital.

After his serving in New York
he returned to Nashville and ac-
cepted an appointment as physician
to the Florence Crittenden Home.
While holding this appointment he
worked in the clinics of his Alma
Mater.

Later Doctor Bartlett went to
Oklahoma where he did a large and
lucrative practice which he aban-
doned to accept the superintendency
of the school and hospital at Gray
Hawk, Ky. From Gray Hawk he
comes here.

Doctor Bartlett's present family
consists of his wife and two daugh-
ters. He has one son serving in
France with the Harvard Medical
Unit and another son, a graduate
of the Vocational department of
Berea College, who is now with the
State Poultry Experiment Station
at Lexington, Ky.

Doctor Bartlett is well and favor-
ably known to Doctor Cowley and
is an active Christian, having been
associated as an executive with the
Y. M. C. A. work for fifteen years.

MORE ABOUT THE WAR TROPHIES

Among the war trophies in Fish's
Millinery window there is a U. S.
army revolver which accounted for
three Germans. The bayonet was
pulled out of a dead Boche as he
lay by the side of the road where
some Frenchman had killed him.
The shoulder strap with the figure
five on it was cut off the shoulder
of a German sniper whom Lieu-
tenant Walker silenced. The coins
are a collection of the moneys of
many countries. The match box
and some other trinkets were taken
off German prisoners.

BEGINS HOLY WEEK

For Many Centuries Palm Sunday
Has Been Day of Peculiar
Significance.

PALM SUNDAY is the name
usually given to the sixth and
last Sunday in Lent and the
beginning of holy week, after
the custom of blessing branches of
the palm tree or of other trees substi-
tuted in those countries in which the
palm cannot be procured, and of carry-
ing the blessed branches in proces-
sion, in commemoration of Christ's
triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Palms and branches of the palm
were used in this historic entry be-
cause the palm was then regarded as
an emblem of victory and the carrying
and waving of its branches was em-
blematic of success and in honor of
royalty.

The date of the first observance of
Palm Sunday is uncertain. In the
Greek church it was apparently ob-
served as early as the fourth century.
In the middle ages the palm, worn
as a decoration, denoted that the per-
son so adorned had made the pil-
grimage to the Holy Land.

In some countries people made use
of figures of Christ seated on an ass,
carved out of wood, which were car-
ried in religious processions and even
brought into the church. In other
countries it was the custom to strew
flowers and green boughs in church
yards.

The palms used in the procession of
the day are taken home by the faith-
ful and used as a sacramental. They
are preserved in prominent places in
the houses, barns or even in the fields,
and thrown into the fire during storms.
From the blessed palms are procured
the ashes for use on Ash Wednesday.

Where palms cannot be secured
branches of olive, box elder, spruce or
other trees are used. In Rome olive
branches are distributed to the peo-
ple, while the clergy carry palms fre-
quently dried and twisted into various
shapes. In parts of Bavaria large
swamp willows, with their catkins,
and ornamented with flowers and rib-
bons, were used.

Because every great feast at this
time was in some way a remembrance
of the resurrection of Christ and was
in consequence called Pascha, the
Spanish term pascua florida had its
origin. Thus it was that in 1512 the
state of Florida, which was settled by
the Spaniards, indirectly received its
name.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of
the beginning of the Sunday School
at Narrow Gap was celebrated Sun-
day by holding an all-day meeting.
In the morning Doctor Raymond and
Brother Penniman spoke to a large
congregation. At one o'clock neigh-
bors and friends gathered around
tables that were bountifully spread
with good things to eat. The hour
spent around the table satisfying
the physical need and renewing
acquaintance with old friends and
making new friends was certainly
an enjoyable time. At two p. m. the
afternoon service began with a
rousing song service in which all
took part followed by devotional
service and singing by the male
quartette from Berea College. The
speakers were Professor Lewis who
spoke on the Sunday School, and
Miss Fox, giving a brief history of
the work of twenty-five years.

Every one attending these services
went away with the feeling that the
Sunday School is an organization
worth while in any community.

GET READY FOR THE G. A. R.

One of the great events in the life
of Berea will be the Kentucky En-
campment of the Grand Army of the
Republic, to be held here from May
14 to 16. This interesting gathering
is pretty sure never to be held here
again. In last week's Citizen we
tried to lead the people to decorate
their houses and yards for the oc-
casion with "flags and bunting,"
that last word unfortunately got
printed "painting." Won't every
citizen do something to decorate?

Another way to get ready for the
Encampment is to make all plans
to attend the great open meetings
of the Encampment. These will be
in the Chapel, Wednesday night,
May 14, and Thursday night, May
15. Further announcements later.

Any who would like to entertain
G. A. R. or Woman's Relief Corps
visitors either as guests or on
reasonable terms, inform Prof. L. V.
Dodge, chairman of arrangements.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

eratic states having little sympathy
with the methods of cruelty and
conquest.

Will Not Include Bavaria.

Basle, April 12.—The allies have no-
tified the German government that Ba-
varia will not be included in the peace
treaty, a dispatch from Stuttgart re-
ported. Such action by the allies would
be regarded as virtual recognition of
the independence of Bavaria, though
not necessarily of the new soviet gov-
ernment.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

There was a packed auditorium
at the Parent-Teachers' Association
last Friday.

A unique lesson in history drew
most of the crowd.

Miss Huff and Mrs. Clark showed
the audience some phases of their
school work in "Who Killed Cock
Robin?" It was splendid.

The community social at the
Public School building Friday night
was enjoyed by about one hundred
and fifty young people.

The School Board Saturday night
at their regular meeting elected all
the old teachers to succeed them-
selves for next year.

The Progress Club has ordered
new shades for the auditorium.
Mrs. Muncy's room and the rest
room.

The Clio Club has completed ar-
rangements for a free physical ex-
amination for the children of the
public school. This will be worth
more than money can express to
some children.

Our Base Ball Nine is much elated
by its victory over the Training
School Nine last Monday.

Misses Bowles, Seale, Dean, and
Huff spent the week end at the
Bungalow on Burdette Hill. The
inspiration of the trip is still vis-
ible.

Mrs. Muncy and Miss Elliott at-
tended an important session of a
farmers' convention at Narrow Gap
Monday night.

Robert Spence, our hustling farm
demonstrator, spoke at chapel Wed-
nesday morning.

The yellow flags have all been
taken down from the houses on
Boone street and the children are
beginning to return to their places
in school.

Look out for the report cards for
the children next week. The next
month is the last chance to correct
poor grades. Keep an eye out for
those fatal F's.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TELLS HOW TO PREVENT INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA

Those who are properly inocu-
lated rarely develop pneumonia, and
there have been but three deaths
reported from this disease in the
half-million already inoculated.
Material for inoculation is furnished
free by the State Board of Health.
Go to your doctor and be inoculated.
If you are not able to pay for the
service, go to your Health Officer
and have it done without cost.

Avoid visiting the sick, especially
if they have colds or sore throats.
It is frequently difficult even for a
doctor to tell a bad cold from mild
influenza. Pneumonia, in nearly
every case, is following neglected
mild influenza. If you take cold,
go home for safety of the commu-
nity, to a well-ventilated room by
yourself for the safety of your fam-
ily, and to your bed for your own
safety. Send for your doctor, but
if you are unable to get him, take
a dose of castor oil, drink water
freely, and eat soups, eggs and other
soft food, salted to taste. Avoid
whiskey. It neither prevents nor
cures influenza. Stay in bed until
the cold is well, and if you stay by
yourself, the chances are you will
not develop pneumonia. If you do
these things and have been inocu-
lated, you are practically certain
not to develop pneumonia. Cover
your nose and mouth with your
handkerchief when sneezing or
coughing, and persuade others to
do so. Don't go where crowds are,
and if you find yourself where
someone is sneezing or coughing,
leave immediately.

UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

port—103 vessels—rode at anchor
in the North River and almost im-
mediately started launches shore-
ward with the first contingents of
officers and men on leave.

With a regimental record of the
capture of 11,000 Austrians, the van-
guard of the 332d Infantry, the only
American unit to see service on the
Italian front, landed in New York,
April 14. The detachment com-
prised forty-seven officers and
1,591 men, under the command of
Col. William Wallace, son of a
former Governor of Indiana and a
nephew of Gen. Lew Wallace.

One of the great flying circuses,
composed of the heroic flyers that
have been developed in the French,
British, and American forces dur-
ing the war, is to visit the cities of
the Eighth Federal Reserve District,
this month, and put on sham battles
in the air and do for the people the
difficult stunts learned in the ne-
cessity of war.

The great squadron for this dis-
trict begins its exhibitions at
Memphis, April 12, then goes to
Little Rock, April 13; St. Louis,
April 14, and Louisville, April 23.
At each place thousands of people

U. S. TRADE COMMISSION PROBES MANY LIBERTY BOND SWINDLING CASES

TREASURY AND CAPITAL ISSUES
COMMITTEE SUBMIT DATA—
FAKERS EMPLOY WOMEN.



NUMEROUS cases of
fraudulent op-
erations by stock
promoters who are al-
leged to be swind-
ling Liberty Bond
owners are before
the Federal Trade
Commission at Washington for investi-
gation. The commission is having
daily hearings at which testimony is
being offered by those who have been
victimized or their representatives and
the commission has invited anyone
who has such information to send it
in.

The first testimony considered was
a list of complaints compiled by the
Treasury Department and the Capital
Issues Committee. Other data which
is to be given the investigators has
been gathered by commercial inter-
ests.

Be a Sleuth!

When someone tries to sell you
speculative or doubtful stocks and
securities—

Get his name!
Particularly if he tries to ex-
change his securities for your Lib-
erty Bonds—

GET HIS NAME!
Get not only his name, and ad-
dress if possible, but get all the
"literature" he has. Then send it
all to

The Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, D. C.

The Federal Trade Commission act
provides a penalty of a fine or impris-
onment for those who fail to report or
who falsely report to the commission.
The investigation is being speeded up
to protect the coming issue, the Vic-
tory Liberty Loan.

Efforts of the government to check
the swindles being perpetrated by the
suave, well-dressed stock promoter
have had such a dampening effect on
his activities that he is taking refuge
behind skirts. Women are now being
employed, elderly-looking women with
maternal ways which are calculated to
disarm suspicion.

The latest warning from the Treas-
ury Department is:

"Do not let the appearance or the
dress or the sex of the Liberty Bond
scalper disarm your suspicion. No
reputable stock sales person will try
to trade for your Liberty Bonds. Hold
your bonds!"

are expected to gather from the
surrounding territory to witness the
daring "air raids" that will be made.

A number of captured German
Fokker planes captured by Gen.
Pershing's men, in addition to the
American planes constructed during
the war, will be used in the
air battles.

Terms of the Victory Liberty
Loan were announced by Secretary
Glass. They are: Amount, \$4,500,-
000,000, oversubscriptions to be rejected.
Interest, 4% per cent for partially
tax exempt notes, convertible into
3% per cent notes wholly tax ex-
empt. Maturity, four years, with
the Treasury reserving the privilege
of redeeming the notes in three
years.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

Subscriptions totaling \$7,445 were
received within a few hours at
headquarters of the Board of Trade,
in Louisville, by the board's State
Development Committee, headed by
Judge Robert W. Bingham, for the
\$25,000 fund which it is proposed
to use for carrying on State devel-
opment work through a series of
meetings and through other means
in sixty counties of the State.

Having beaten a woman to death
with the butt of a shotgun, burned
the dwellings and storehouses of
five tobacco growers in Crittenden
County and seriously stabbed a
Deputy Sheriff, Thomas Bugg, a
young farmer, is held in jail at
Marion, Ky., awaiting an inquest in-
to his sanity.

Frankfort, Ky., April 15.—The work
of taking the school census of the
State is now in progress, the law
providing that the census must be
taken during the month of April.
The department of education esti-
mates that the total census for 1919
will be 618,092, which will be an
increase of 316 over last year.

Frankfort.—Forest fires have been
doing considerable damage in East-
ern Kentucky and the situation,
due to dry weather, is threatening.
In the opinion of J. E. Barton, Com-
missioner of Forestry and Geology,
He has reports on fires in Clay, Clin-
ton, Leslie and Rowan.

We Are On The Job

Have you ever called on us? If not, it will be to
your advantage, for our prices are extremely low in
accordance with the quality of material that we carry.

Our contracting business never fails to please our
customers. We finish our contracts on time, and
when the job is completed there are not a lot of un-
heard of extras charged to your account.

If you contemplate building a home or barn we
would appreciate the privilege of furnishing you an
estimate on material and workmanship. We are at
your service and will appreciate your business.

STEPHENS & MUNCY

Mill and Yards Near L. & N. Depot
Berea, Kentucky

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

NARROW GAP FARMERS' NIGHT SCHOOL

The Farmers' Night School at Narrow Gap was well attended throughout the entire week. There were 328 in attendance.

The program was carried out as arranged with the exception of Friday night when it rained so heavily that it was impossible for the people to get out. The specialists from the State College of Agriculture, Lexington, were all present and conducted very interesting discussions except Professor Roberts who was unable to attend. All the specialists from Berea College attended and conducted interesting discussions and demonstrations.

An agricultural club of boys and girls was organized and set to work. A large number of Berea workers, students and teachers attended this Farmers' Night School and assisted in many ways.

Miss Fox, the community leader, certainly deserves much praise and honor for her efforts to make this meeting a success. Her work shows results and a greater work is yet to come. Miss Fox is a natural community leader.

The week closed on Sunday with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Sunday School. There were more than 200 people in attendance at this meeting. Speeches along the line of Sunday School, church, community, social and agricultural work were made. A bountiful dinner was served by the community. Everybody left at four o'clock feeling inspired by the inspirational addresses and good dinner.

Big Hill is certainly showing a great interest in the progressive movements of 1919.

GET THESE RIGHT NOW

The busy farmer has very little time right now for reading. However, there are times even when farm work pushes hardest when a bulletin is as handy as can be because some questions must be answered at once. The College of Agriculture has lately issued several bulletins, which ought to be in every farmer's home for ready reference. Here is a list of them with just a suggestion of what they contain:

"The Home Vegetable Garden," Circular No. 67, is built for the person who gardens in Kentucky. It is out of the ordinary because it has several very unusual tables which can be consulted for the time it takes the common vegetables to mature, for information about the common garden insects, the damage they do and their control, and for the identification of plant diseases and methods of curing them.

"Alfalfa," Circular No. 7, should be in great demand as the growing of this wonderful plant has increased enormously in Kentucky during the past few years. In Pendleton county, where sweet clover has prepared the soil for alfalfa, thousands of acres of alfalfa clothe the hillsides.

"Elements of Beekeeping," Circular No. 69, is a handy little bulletin both for the person who has never handled bees and for the old beekeeper. It is timely because spring is here and the bees are busy.

"Asparagus," Circular No. 68, should be of great interest because gardens were so carefully tended last season. Every home garden ought to have at least a small asparagus bed for early spring use.

Any or all of these bulletins can be secured by writing to the College of Agriculture at Lexington or your county agent will furnish them.

DON'T SELL HENS

The following letter written by one of the poultry experts in the field for the College of Agriculture is so timely that the county agent is reproducing it here in full for the readers of the paper:

"The other day I saw a woman drive into a small town with a crate full of hens for sale. Their beautiful red combs and their plump soft bodies told anyone that they were all laying. In fact, a few eggs were in the bottom of the crate as the farmer's wife sold them to the dealer for four cents more a pound than she could have gotten last autumn.

"When I saw the money pass hands, I wondered why that woman had fed and cared for those hens all winter long merely to get about a quarter more per head for them. I knew every hen in the crate had eaten twice that amount of corn since last fall. And I wondered too why the farmer's wife didn't realize that even a poor layer would soon shell out three dozen eggs which at

(thirty cents would amount to ninety cents.

Listen to me. Can't folks see a mite beyond their noses? Those hens should have been kept until summer. By that time they would have paid their feed bill of last winter and then the poor layers could have been picked out and sent to the slaughter.

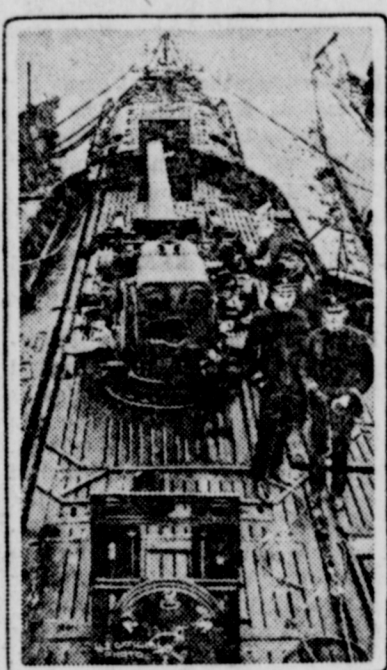
"Surely, the good woman who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs did not have anything at all on the women who are selling laying hens this spring."

KEEP UP PREPARATION

A first class seed bed for corn or tobacco is about half the cultivation necessary. Perhaps it means more than half cultivation because the cultivation of a crop after it begins to grow depends very largely upon the condition the soil is in when the seed goes into the soil.

Nothing will pay bigger dividends than the constant use of a disk harrow both before and after the soil is broken. A good team and a sharp disk harrow will do more toward insuring a good crop than is usually understood. When the surface of the soil is thoroughly pulverized with a disk harrow before it is plowed, it allows the dirt to settle perfectly into place against the subsoil thus allowing the moisture to rise easily.

U-B-O-T COMING TO U. S.



View of one of the five captured German submarines that are on their way across the Atlantic and that will be used in the campaign for the Victory loan. One will be in the Hudson river, one in the Potomac, one will go up the St. Lawrence and through the Great Lakes to Chicago; a fourth will visit gulf ports, and the fifth will go up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.67@1.68, No. 3 white \$1.65@1.66, No. 2 yellow \$1.08@1.09, No. 2 mixed \$1.06@1.07, No. 3 mixed \$1.04@1.05, white ear, \$1.70@1.72, yellow ear \$1.70@1.72.

Sound Hay—Timothy, per ton, \$34.00@37, and sound clover mixed \$33.50@35.50, sound clover \$30.50@32.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 71½c, standard white 71c, No. 3 white 70@71c, No. 2 mixed 68½@69c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 67½c, centralized creamery extras 66c, firsts 62c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 40c, firsts 39½c, ordinary firsts 38½c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 50c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 38c; roasting chickens, over 2 lbs, 34c, fowls, 5 lbs and over, 36c; do, under 5 lbs, 36c; do, roosters, 22c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$13.50@16, choice \$12.50@14, common to fair \$7@11.50, heifers, extra \$13@14, good to choice \$11.50@13, common to fair \$7@10.50, cows, extra \$11@12.50, good to choice \$8.50@10, common to fair \$6.25.

Advice With Exceptions.

"Take the first job that offers. Do it with all your might. Your worth will soon be recognized by your employer, who will reward you with a 'raise' and with his daughter's hand, and you'll live happily ever after." The returning soldier is already being fed upon this trustful advice which successful old age delights to hand out as it were the sole "secret of success," which it isn't by a jugful. The wise young man, accepting the good will of counsel, discounts in his planning three counter-possibilities: (1) that the first job offered may not be one for which the applicant is adapted; (2) that the employer may not be the all-wise, sagacious, broad-minded person which the success books invariably post him as being; (3) that there either (a) may be no daughter or (b) she may prefer somebody else. With these and other similar qualifications the spirit of the work-hard-and-you'll-prosper wheeze still stands as admirable.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Expenses for Boys		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	11.25	11.25	11.25
Amount due March 26, 1919 ..	21.25	22.25	23.25
Board, 5 weeks, due April 30..	11.25	11.25	11.25
Total for Term	\$32.50	\$33.50	\$34.50
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	10.00	10.00	10.00
Amount due March 26, 1919 ..	20.00	21.00	22.00
Board, 5 weeks, due April 30..	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total for Term	\$30.00	\$31.00	\$32.00

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry. Corner rooms \$1.00 more.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

FOUND IT HARD TO ANSWER

Missionary Must Have Been Some-what Staggered by Keen Logic of Kafir Chief.

Among the former chieftains of the black tribes of the Transvaal Magato maintained absolute independence during his reign over the Magatse, and it was not until after his death that the Boers succeeded in collecting the hut tax from his people. An incident that illustrates his character is told in "Secret Service in South Africa."

About 1894 the Boer government sent General Joubert with a small escort to persuade the truculent old chief to acknowledge its overlordship, or at least to pay something on account of the arrears of the hut tax.

"Are you Paul Kruger?" Magato demanded.

The general explained that he was a sort of chief induna to the president of the republic.

"Go back and tell your chief that I am as great a chief as he is, and that

if he wishes to have a discussion he must come himself to see me. I do not talk to indunas."

That was all the general got, and he had to be content.

The Kafir starts life at the point most white men only attain with old age. Independence and a competency are his natural heritage; therefore, why should he toil?

Magato summed up the position to the missionary who was vainly endeavoring to inculcate the European theory of the necessity and dignity of labor.

"Why do you white men work so hard?" he inquired.

"To earn money."

"Why do you want money?"

"That we may have no need to work."

"That is a roundabout way of getting to the position that my young men already occupy. You say work is a good thing, and that all good white men enjoy work. Why is it that when you send bad men to prison you make them work as a punishment?"—Youth's Companion.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

TWENTY-FIVE CENT DINNERS

By Lillian Harlow

(Continued from Last Week.)

Menu No. 2

Creamed Brains in Potato Nests
Scalloped Tomatoes
Apricot Tapioca with Mook Cream Sauce
Bread and Butter (substitute)
Coffee

Again our gastronomic interest is aroused. You are not skeptical now about "if it can be done." Here are the proof—compiled from actual shopping records:

Dinner No. 2.

Creamed Brains (1 pair brains and 1 pint rich, white sauce) .80, 38
Potato Nests (3 cups mashed potatoes) .10
Brussels Sprouts (1 quart box) .15
Apricot Tapioca (¼ lb. apricots, ½ cup sugar, 3 tablespoons tapioca, 3 cups water) .23
Mook Cream Sauce (Evaporated milk, 1 teaspoon gelatine, 2 teaspoons water, flavor) .23
Coffee (4 cups, milk and sugar) .04
Bread and butter or oleomargarine (¼ loaf—2 ounces) .10

Total cost\$1.00

Beef, calf, or lamb's brains may be used for the meat dish of this dinner. Beef brains are larger and cost the same as calf. Lamb brains cost less, but are much smaller. If the brains are properly cooked and served it is very hard to tell them from the aristocratic sweetbreads which cost nearly three times as much.

What the unprogressive housewife is prone to discard as "organs" the up-to-date home maker welcomes as meat by-products. They offer more edible material per pound than the meat itself, are quite inexpensive and deserve to be more largely used by housekeepers. This will come with a wider knowledge of nutritive values, for it is folly to let mere prejudice govern our choice of foods.

Creamed Brains in Potato Nests

One pair calf brains; 2 cups medium white sauce; 1 teaspoon celery salt; ½ teaspoon paprika; ½ teaspoon salt; few drops Worcestershire sauce; 3 cups mashed potatoes. Wash brains and remove skin and veins. Soak in cold salt water 20 minutes. Drain, cover with boiling water and simmer 30 minutes. Drain and cool. When cold, cut in cubes, mix with white sauce, add seasonings and heat to boiling point.

A pleasant dessert finishes this dinner. Any dried fruit soaked over night, stewed, sweetened slightly, and thickened with tapioca makes a delicious, inexpensive dessert. If served with a custard or cream sauce, the food value of the dish is increased.

One-quarter pound apricots; 2 cups cold water; 2 tablespoons minute tapioca; 1 teaspoon lemon juice; ½ cup sugar.

Soak apricots over night in two cups cold water. In morning heat slowly to boiling point, add sugar, and simmer until tender. Remove apricots from pan and place in dish. Add water to juice to make 1½ cups, add tapioca and cook until clear. Pour over apricots and chill. Serve with

Mock Whip Cream Sauce

One small can evaporated milk; 1 teaspoon gelatine; ½ teaspoon vanilla; 1 tablespoon boiling water; 1 tablespoon sugar.

Soak gelatine in two teaspoons cold water for five minutes. Dissolve in boiling water, add to milk. Beat for a minute and chill. Then beat until thick enough to serve. Add vanilla and sugar.

BED BUGS

The eggs are laid in the springs of a bed and in all the little corners around the bedstead. Sometimes in the wall or under the wall paper. The eggs are white and many they lay the eggs in little cracks hundreds may be found in one small place. When hatched, the young bed bugs look like the old ones, but in some few cases, they are very different from the old ones.

To Keep Down Bed Bugs. Each week, on cleaning day, air the mattresses and turn them. Metal beds are better than wooden beds. Take down all the beds three or four times a year, especially at spring and fall housecleaning, and oil all joints with a mixture of kerosene and turpentine. At spring housecleaning apply bed bug exterminator thoroughly to kill the eggs that are laid at that time. Dust and clean out cracks on beds at least once a week. Dust with a cloth moisten with kerosene, inside and outside of bed. Scatter wild thyme about mattress and in the vicinity

of the bed. The odor will drive them away.

Poison for Bed Bugs Hydrocyanic-acid gas, sulphurous acid gas, kerosene and other petroleum products, gasoline, benzene, naphtha, hot water with or without alum, chloride of zinc, turpentine, camphor, corrosive and sublimate dissolved in alcohol, and various combinations of these disinfectants.

To Thoroughly Get Rid of Bed Bugs. fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas or sulphurous acid gas. This is the quickest and most effective method. If pests are numerous and the above method is not satisfactory, take the paper off the walls, wash down the walls with boiling water containing soda and alum, apply one more of the following eradicator and repair the walls. Take all the bedding out of floors, beat and clean mattresses or other ticks, and apply gasoline to them fully with a sponge, cloth or brush. Apply some suitable poison to all cracks in bedsteads and other furniture with brass or iron ones and instead of carpets or matting, have rugs.

Next to fumigation, the best exterminator is kerosene or other petroleum products—gasoline or benzene or naphtha. Take down the bedsteads, dust the joints with a brush and wash with soap and hot water. Boil cedar leaves in the water. While their scent lasts, bed bugs will stay away. Thoroughly oil all joints and cracks with one of the above poisons. It can be put in cracks and other places with a spring bottom oil can, a small paint brush, or long feather. Gasoline and benzene do not leave any stains. We should use these on baseboards and on the bedsteads where kerosene might get on the carpet or bedding. One thing we must remember is that both gasoline and benzene are highly inflammable. Use only during daylight and before lighting a lamp or a match. The room should be aired good until the odor disappears.

Kerosene is less dangerous, and its stains will evaporate with time or may be taken up by such absorbents as whitening, prepared chalk, starch and the like. Use an equal mixture of turpentine and kerosene. Fill all cracks, after oiling, with hard yellow soap or putty.

With a soft small brush, go over the bedsteads, springs and woodwork with a generous coating of hardoil varnish; work this into all cracks and crevices, and your bed bug troubles will be over.

Dissolve 2 pounds of alum in 3 or 4 quarts of boiling water, and apply hot from an oil can or with a brush to all crevices in furniture, walls or floors where bed bugs harbor. Apply a weak solution of chloride of zinc, apply with a brush; equal parts of blue ointment and kerosene. Apply a mixture of 1 pint of benzene and ½ ounce of corrosive sublimate. Apply from oil can or with brush ½ ounce of corrosive sublimate and ½ pint turpentine. 1 oz. of corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. of camphor, 4 oz. of spirits of turpentine, and ½ pint of wood alcohol, apply from an oil can or with a brush.

Remember that a corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison.

Enemies of the Bed Bugs. The common house cockroach is an enemy of bed bugs, and the little red house ant also kills and eats them; but most persons would consider that to encourage such bed bug exterminators would prove a remedy as bad as the disease.

—Ruth Crogg.

Largest Earth Embankment.

The Belle Esurche Irrigation dam in South Dakota is the largest earth embankment in the world. Its construction was authorized by congress at a cost of \$5,000,000. From an engineering standpoint this project is one of the most interesting which the government has yet undertaken. Its principal structure is the earthen dam. This dike, which closes the lowest depression in the rim of a natural basin, is 6,200 feet long, 20 feet wide on top and 15 feet high in the highest place. The inside face of this structure, which has a slope of one to two, is protected from wind and wave action by two feet of screened gravel, on which are placed concrete blocks each four by six feet. The cubic contents of this dike are 42,000,000 feet, or about half of the famous pyramids of Cheops in Egypt. The reservoir created by this dam covers about 9,000 acres and will be the largest lake in the state.

Make a Good Doughnut.

"Won't you please give me a dime mister," pleaded the professional mendicant. "I've got to eat something, you know."

"So you have, my poor fellow; but a dime is so small I am afraid it wouldn't satisfy your appetite. Here is a nice, large iron washer. You will find it much more filling."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1919, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 27

THE HOLY SPIRIT OUR HELPER.

LESSON TEXT—John 16:7-15; Acts 2:1-18.
GOLDEN TEXT—If ye then, being evil,
know how to give good gifts unto your
children, how much more shall your
heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to
them that ask him?—Luke 11:13.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Romans 8:9-17, 26, 27.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Helper at all times.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Our Unseen Teacher and Helper.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The Fruits of the Spirit.—Gal. 5:22-25.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—What the Holy Spirit Does for Us.

I. The Holy Spirit Promised (John 16:7-15).

1. Who he is. He is a divine personality, one in nature with the Father and the Son.

2. What is his mission? (vv. 7-15).

(1) The Christian's comforter, (v. 7).

(2) The Holy Spirit is Christ's representative who stands by the side of the believer to strengthen, encourage, defend from the enemy and plead his cause before God the Father. Jesus knew and told the disciples of the bitter persecutions which awaited them as soon as he had taken his departure. What a blessed privilege to have the Holy Spirit in and upon us to give wisdom to discern God's will, and power to overcome temptation!

(3) The world's judge (vv. 8-11).

Victory is to be achieved by the Spirit working in and through the disciples. (a) He will convict the world of sin (v. 8). The root of all sin is unbelief in Christ (v. 9). This unbelief is not primarily intellectual, but moral. It is an unwillingness to surrender to the divine will (John 3:18, 19). The way the Holy Spirit convicts the world is through the testimony of those who are filled with him. (b) He will convict the world of righteousness (v. 8). This is done through the resurrection and ascension of Christ (v. 10). His coming forth from the grave and ascension into heaven was an indisputable proof that he was what he claimed to be. He is thus shown to be the righteous one whose merit may be appropriated by faith in him. This is ever the way of salvation—conviction of sin and appropriation of the righteousness of Christ. (c) He will convict the world of judgment to come (v. 8). Christ told of a judgment to come. The guarantee of this judgment is that Satan, the prince of the world, was judged at the cross, (v. 11; cf. John 12:31).

(4) The Christian's guide into all truth (vv. 12, 13).

The Bible is a spiritual book, therefore if one would know its meaning he must have the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 2:14).

(5) He glorifies Christ (vv. 14, 15).

He does not speak of himself, but in all things reveals Christ. The only way to know the glory of the Son of God is to have the Holy Spirit make it known. He reveals all the divine riches and grace that are in Christ. He makes real unto them the person and work of Christ.

II. The Holy Spirit Given (Acts 2:1-18).

1. Time—Pentecost (v. 1). This was fifty days after the Passover Sabbath (Lev. 23:15).

2. The marks of the Spirit (vv. 2-4).

These are external and internal:

(1) External. (a) Sound of a mighty wind; no wind, but merely the sound of wind. For this sound to be heard in the early morn attracted attention and caused the people to gather. The reference to wind suggests the all-pervasive life-giving influence of the Spirit. (b) Tongues of flame. Each of the disciples was crowned with such a tongue. The tongues indicate the practical possession of the Spirit's gifts, and the fire the purifying energy which removes the dross, thus making effective the testimony. (c) Speaking in foreign tongues. For these humble Galileans thus to speak caused great amazement.

(2) Internal. This is seen in the transformation wrought in the disciples. Instead of covering before a Jewish maid, Peter now boldly stood before the chief rulers of the city and declared them to be guilty of murdering the Son of God.

3. The effect (vv. 5-13). (1) The multitude assembled in amazement and confusion. They heard the gospel in their native tongues and inquired its meaning. (2) Some mocked and foolishly attempted to account for this remarkable occurrence by accusing the disciples of being drunk.

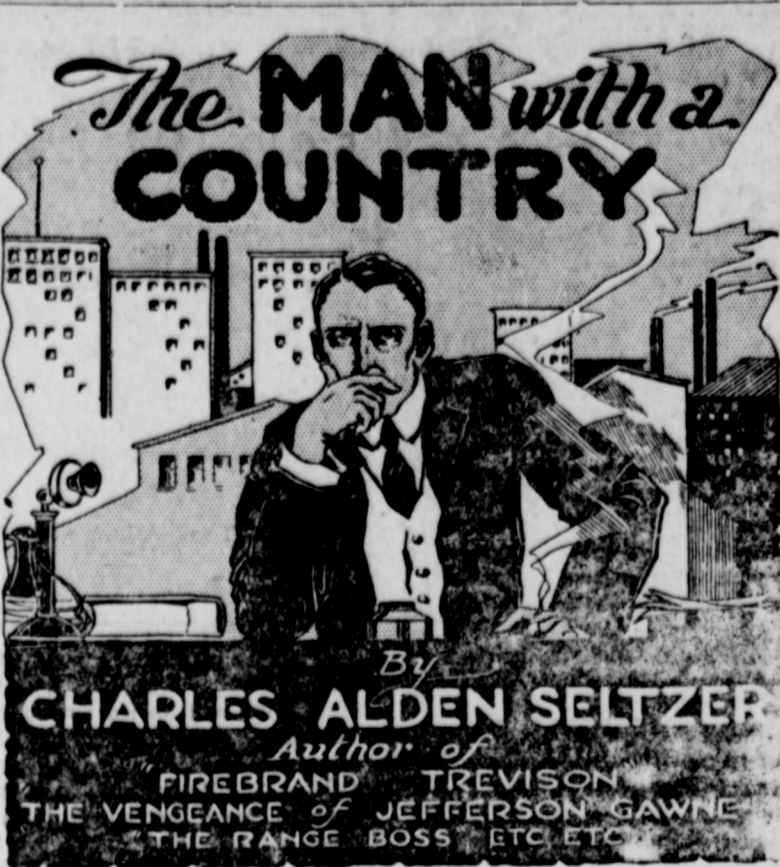
4. Fulfillment of prophecy (vv. 14-18). Wonderful things had occurred, but Peter knew where to get an explanation. He went to God's Word (Joel 2:28, 29). God had predicted just such marvelous occurrences to take place in the last days.

The Mute and the Smile.

Some men envelop themselves in such an impenetrable cloak of silence that the tongue will afford us no symptoms of the mind. Such taciturnity, indeed, is wise if they are fools, but foolish if they are wise; and the only method to form a judgment of these mutes, is narrowly to observe when, where and how they smile.

Need of Churches.

What some churches need is less broad-cloth and more sack-cloth.



Author of
FIREBRAND TREVISON
THE VENGEANCE OF JEFFERSON GAWNE
THE RANGE BOSS ETC ETC

CHAPTER VIII

BY the time the campaign for the Victory Loan began, Corwin had become moody and taciturn. He was still the cynic, scoffing at generous impulses; outwardly he professed to feel antagonistic toward the loan; and he continued to find fault and to seek the society of men who expressed the views he expressed.

But in his heart had begun to grow a great doubt. Struggling within him for expression, for encouragement, were emotions that sometimes actually hurt him. He wanted to express them; he felt they were the sincere impulses of his nature. But he had gone too far, now, to confess to his friends that he had entertained a doubt that he had been wrong. He had the courage to oppose the war and the Government's policy, but he lacked the moral courage to admit that he had entertained opinions—or had expressed opinions—that an American should not have entertained.

He attributed—at first—the change that was coming over him to Molly's treatment of him.

For Molly, while she was coldly polite and dignified in his presence, did not speak one word to him that was



"I want to shake hands with the man who said that."

not absolutely necessary to the carrying on of the business relations between them. There were times when, watching her, Corwin wondered if he could ever regain her respect.

For he knew that he had lost that respect. He felt the hostile glances she sometimes threw at him when he was not looking at her; and sometimes when he did meet her gaze he saw her eyes flash with something that must have been very near contempt. But Corwin said nothing. There seemed to be nothing to say.

Meanwhile, it appeared that Falltown was going to fail again. Despite the vigorous campaign carried on by the Liberty Loan Committee, subscriptions lagged. Most of the town's citizens seemed to think as Corwin had expressed himself—that since the war was over there seemed to be no need of any more Liberty Loans.

There was no enthusiasm, no clamor, no indication of success. Though the bond salesmen labored hard, they made slow headway. When the campaign was half over Falltown had not raised more than a third of its quota; and when there remained only a few days more, and the Committee redoubled its efforts, the goal was still distant and seemingly unattainable.

Desperately the committee appealed, and though there were some responses, when the last day of the campaign dawned Falltown was more than two hundred thousand dollars behind its quota. The Committee expected that perhaps a hundred thousand would be turned in from salesmen not yet heard from—and from those who were deliberately holding back subscriptions for a driving finish, but that there would still be a hundred thousand dollars to raise appeared certain.

Shortly after noon on the last day

of the campaign Gary Miller and Morley Roberts entered Corwin's office. The men had come by appointment to discuss a certain phase of a financial transaction concerning Roberts and Miller—Corwin acting merely as attorney—but they had scarcely dropped into their chairs toward which Corwin waved them when they began to talk upon the subject in which Falltown at that moment was vitally interested—the Victory Loan.

Molly had asked to be excused for the afternoon. She had given no reason for the desired absence; she had not even spoken to Corwin after obtaining his permission—she had walked out, her shoulders squared, her head held high. Many times Corwin had looked at the vacant chair with disquieting interest.

They talked of the Victory Loan—both Roberts and Miller. Corwin said nothing, for of late he was strangely reluctant to talk about the bond issues. He was even beginning to feel guilty every time he thought of them.

He was quick to note that both Miller and Roberts had lost some of the vindictiveness that had formerly characterized their reference to the bond issues; they spoke in quieter tones; they were not so demonstrative; they weighed their words more. It seemed to Corwin as he watched and listened, that their faces expressed guilt such as was in his own heart.

Roberts' brows were wrinkled; his eyes held a subdued, almost anxious expression. He seemed to be nervous—he folded and unfolded his hands; he scuffed his feet on the floor; his face was red.

Miller, too, seemed to be in the clutch of a perturbation that would not be shaken off. Twice he cleared his throat as he looked at Corwin; and the second time he spoke.

"Looks like Falltown's going to fail again," he said.

Corwin looked sharply at him, for Miller's voice was hoarse and low—quite unlike his usual high-pitched, assertive tenor.

"Yes," said Roberts, shortly.

The three men exchanged glances. "Failure is getting to be a habit with Falltown," remarked Corwin. In a former day he would have said that exultantly. Now his voice was expressionless, flat. The other two did not even smile at his words.

Roberts, though, spoke heavily. "The Liberty Loans are not popular with the people."

Miller cleared his throat. "That's a mistake," he said. He seemed to look accusingly at the others. "Do you know who is responsible for the failure of Falltown to subscribe its quota?"

"In this loan?" asked Roberts.

"In every loan!" snapped Miller. It was the first flash of feeling he had exhibited. And it seemed to Corwin and Roberts that he looked accusingly at them.

"It's the fault of the people who can't subscribe—and won't!" declared Miller. "I know. There are five hundred small subscriptions to one big one. Almost without exception the little fellows are coming forward with their subscriptions. The big fellows—most of them—are holding back. What's the answer? I've got it—or what I think is the answer."

"The little fellow works hard. He usually gets only one newspaper a day. He gets few books—he has no time to delve into the shelves of the library to read yards and yards of political economy by this and that writer, none of whom know enough about running the Government to stake out a pig-pen. He does not get time to affect 'isms' of one kind and another, nor to join cults that profess to prepare a man for higher thought. He does not get into the critical mental attitude of the reader of ancient philosophy—he is not a carping, cynical, theorist. All he knows is enough to work for his family, to save what he can, to get what few luxuries he can, and to follow his Government blindly. He knows enough to be patriotic. And when the Government tells him there is to be a war and that so much money will be required to finance it, he goes right down in his sock and gets it!"

"Now," went on Miller; "the little fellow has made all the subscriptions he can carry. He is buying all he can buy of this loan. He has done his share, and he's through. We're still a hun-

dred thousand dollars shy of the quota." He now looked straight at Corwin—and then from Corwin to Roberts. "Do either of you fellows know two men in this town who are able to subscribe to fifty thousand dollars' worth right off the reel—without it cramping them any financially?"

Corwin and Roberts exchanged glances, and both reddened.

"I see you do," grinned Miller, maliciously.

It was Corwin who answered. "You've changed your tune a little, since last week," he said. "It was only last week that I heard you say you thought the Government was going too far."

"Well, I'm waking up!" declared Miller; "I'm beginning to see that I've been too narrow-minded and tight. I got to thinking that I spend hundreds of dollars every year for things I could do without. I got to thinking that maybe I was too selfish about this thing. I make my money here, and the Government has made it possible for me to make it—by protecting me, by giving me opportunities to make it. I get my money out of the country—out of the land and its products; and I think I owe it to my country to come across when the Government needs the money. And last night I subscribed to fifty thousand dollars' worth."

Miller had raised his voice. There had been an exultant note in it—it sounded like the voice of a man who has triumphed over some base passion that has threatened him; he was mocking it, laughing at it.

None of the men had heard a step on the stairs—two, in fact—a heavy, uncertain clumping, and a lighter step. But the three turned simultaneously when they heard a hearty voice from the direction of the doorway. It said:

"I want to shake hands with the man who said that!"

When Corwin's gaze went to the door he got up quickly and stood, leaning a little forward, his body rigid, his eyes wide with astonishment, his face slowly whitening.

For on the threshold, his arms spread wide against the jambs to steady himself, a broad, genial smile on his face, was Ben King.

Corwin saw Molly standing behind her brother. Both her hands were on Ben's shoulders; her face was pale and in her eyes was mingled pride and pity. For Ben was blind, his forehead was scarred, and his sightless eyes were roving from point to point in the room as he endeavored to locate the owner of the voice which he had heard as he had been about to enter the room.

CHAPTER IX

CORWIN was in the grip of an emotion that sent icy shivers over him as he watched Ben King shake hands with Gary Miller. He heard Ben and Miller talking, but paid little attention to their words, for he was watching Molly. The girl stood behind Ben until Miller placed him gently in a chair; and then she drew another chair near the young man—close to him, so that she reached out and patted one of his hands as it lay on the arm of the chair—and she watched him; worshipfully, with a sad, pitying half-smile which meant that she was glad to have him back even though he would never see her again. And Corwin saw the tears that she could not check slowly trickling down her cheeks.

Ben was in uniform. He was big, strong—a magnetic figure; a force that could never move without direction, but nevertheless a force.

Instinctively, Ben dominated. His presence seemed to fill the room—the atmosphere grew formal, military. Unconsciously Roberts and Miller straightened; Corwin felt as though some power within him was urging him to salute. Something about Ben—his erect carriage, his squared shoulders, the set of his head, the uniform he wore—everything about him commanded interest and attention. Ben brought a breath of far-off France into the room with him—a suggestion of force, of battle and of death. He symbolized indomitability, cohesive power—he was a visible unit embodying an atom of national spirit; he was a part of that great arm of government which expresses itself in force.

And unconsciously, involuntarily, the three men in the room with him paid tribute—the tribute of silence, of attention and respect.

Corwin peered intently at Ben, searching his face for signs, for indications that Ben harbored resentment against his Government for the loss of his sight. He watched closely for the slightest expression which would tell him that Ben regretted his experience. But he saw no such signs. Ben's face, despite the sightless eyes, had undergone a transformation. On the night Corwin had seen him fighting the agitators there had been in the man's face something malignant and savage and passionate. He had been a fighting animal, enraged and yearning to punish the defamers of his country.

There was a different expression on his face now. His smile was serene, complacent, ineffably gentle—as though reminiscent of a soul-fire out of which he had come unscathed, finely tempered and impervious to base-ness. It was the face of a man who has looked death straight in the eyes and has no fear of it—it was the face of a trained soldier who has held communion with the spirit of his country. Looking hard at Ben, Corwin was certain that Ben had no regrets.

"I don't know why Molly brought me here," said Ben. "I wanted to go straight home—just to see how things look."

Corwin saw Molly cover her eyes

with her free hand; he saw Roberts and Miller stiffen; and he felt a queer constriction in his own throat as the muscles tightened oddly. When Molly removed the hand from her eyes and looked at Corwin, she saw that his face was dead white.

"Well, I suppose I won't see the old place any more," said Ben, seeming to comprehend the significance of the silence that had followed his words. "That's a figure of speech with me, now. But I shall be able to feel—and that will be plenty." He laughed, and there was a flavor of scorn in the sound.



"Some people don't seem to realize just what this war means."

"That's more than some people don't seem to realize," he went on. "Some men don't seem to know how to feel. When I landed, and they told me that Falltown had failed in all four of the Liberty Loan campaigns, I tell you it made me feel. There were times when I was on the point of denying that I came from Falltown. And when I heard Mr. Miller say that he had bought fifty thousand dollars' worth of the Victory Loan I was so tickled that I had to say something. It seemed to me that Molly had brought me here purposely—where she knew I would hear some good news."

Molly did not look at Corwin; but he thought he knew why she had brought her brother to his office.

Roberts knew, also. His face was crimson with embarrassment and guilt. Corwin looked at Molly and wondered if she would tell Ben that he had been recreant—that his patriotism was of a negligible quality—that he measured it by the standard of money. He cringed from the direct look in her eyes when she gazed at him; and the look made him wonder what Ben would say to him if he knew the truth that he was talking to slackers, thinking them patriots who had upheld his arms in the great fight for world freedom. Ben's eyes were sightless, and yet Corwin dreaded to have them turned upon him with the question: Why didn't you buy?

Of the three men, Miller was the more composed. Almost at the last minute he had saved himself from any possibility of accusation—and his face showed his satisfaction. He even glanced at the other two with malicious amusement.

"Some people," went on Ben, unaware of the tension in the room, "don't seem to realize just what this war means. I didn't know, myself, until I landed in France. I used to like to fight; but I always did my fighting by myself—just because I liked to fight. It was different over there. It's a queer feeling that grips a fellow when there's a bunch of other fellows all around him—all dressed alike and all fighting for the same object. There's something about it that gets under a man's skin and fills him with something he can't express."

"A man loses something—it's his individuality, I think. But he gains more than he loses. I've heard fellows call it discipline and training—and stuff like that. But I know it's something else. For a long time it bothered me, and then I finally thought it out. It's country—nothing less; it's pride of race; it's in knowing that you are doing it for the folks at home; that they are back of you—watching you, cheering you on—doing all they can to help you lick the other fellow. It's in knowing that your folks back home are putting their trust in you; that they are expecting you to bring home the bacon—that they know you are going to do it. A fellow just has to fight like blazes when he realizes that."

"How did you—how were you wounded, Mr. King?"

This was Miller; his voice was low and solemn.

Ben flushed and his jaws tightened; and he laughed shortly.

"A fragment of shrapnel. Hit me a glancing blow square between the eyes, paralyzing the nerves. Put me clean out. I spent three months in 'blighty.'"

"Where?" Again Miller spoke.

"Where did it happen?"

"While we were straightening out the San Mihiel salient. It was pretty hot there—while it lasted."

He paused, but in response to Miller's request that he describe the battle—or rather that part of it in which he was engaged—he went on, laughing lowly:

"I used to think that if I ever got into a battle I would keep my senses

TURKISH NO MORE

Whole World Rejoices That "the Infidel" Has Been Driven From Holy City.

ASTER will be celebrated in Palestine as never before this many centuries, and all the Christian world will celebrate with greater fervor and deeper reverence now that the hand of the "infidel Turk" is removed.

It is exactly 674 years since the Turk drove out the Christians and took possession of Jerusalem, after it had been taken by Frederick II, March 17, 1229, who crowned himself king of the Latin kingdom, in imitation of that earlier king of Jerusalem, Godfrey of Bouillon (1099).

Land of Pilgrimage.

Palestine had been assigned to the Emperor of the East in 305 A. D., and was nominally Christian at that time, when pilgrimage to the Holy Land became almost a cult and the finding of relics became a regular pursuit in all the places identified with the life of Jesus.

This was the period that might almost be termed the Christianizing of Palestine, for Christianity had developed far more vigorously at Rome and in other parts of the Roman empire than in the Holy Land itself, up to this time. Constantine had made it the state religion and Helena had found the "True Cross," so that there was a great stirring of interest throughout the land. Many fine churches were built, and Justinian erected the Golden Gate and part of a great church, now the El Aksa mosque (627-565).

Christians Persecuted.

It was in 614 that Chosroes II, king of Persia, made his great inroad, persecuting the Christians wherever he found them, especially in what is now Armenia, and capturing Jerusalem. The Emperor Heraclius managed to regain control (629), but he had to yield before the might of the Caliph Omar (637), who erected many great structures, especially the mosque called after him, upon the great rock which had been the site of the temple of Solomon.

For more than 400 years the Mohammedans held sway, until as a result of the Crusades Godfrey of Bouillon took possession in 1099. The Christian powers could not, however, hold possession, for they were always fighting among themselves, and so Saladin, the mighty leader of the Moslems, gained a permanent hold over the land of Palestine and Jerusalem in 1187.

It was during the next century that the Christians under the leadership of Frederick II gained possession of Palestine for the last time, until our own day. But with dissension among the Christians of that time it was not difficult for the Turks to regain control in 1244 and retain it ever since, in one form or another.

Surrender of Jerusalem.

The surrender of Jerusalem to the British forces last December, and the subsequent conquest of much of the rest of the land now establishes Christian control, at least for the present, and the doubt has been raised whether any Christian power, even Germany, will dare to suggest that the holy places again be turned over to the power of the Moslem, no matter what the terms of peace may be.

Precisely what local changes in privileges of worship will come out of the change may not be foretold. For a long time a strange situation has prevailed in Jerusalem. The holy sepulcher, for example, with its relics of Christian treasure, has been used by Greeks, Armenians and Western Christians in alternation, the control remaining with the Turkish authorities. Naturally many disputes have arisen out of so strange a situation.

This Easter Significant.

When the city was captured by the British there was great local anxiety as to what might result. With the entry of General Allenby, with his staff and certain French and Italian officers, these anxieties were quickly set at rest. The Jewish population soon learned that all was to be well with them and other sects represented in the citizenship of the historic place were equally reassured. A sense of peace, liberty and security had its immediate effect and influenced profoundly the preparations for the new, unexampled Easter as well as for future worship of every sort in the troubled Holy Land. In Jerusalem as elsewhere began to appear a conviction that, no matter how long world peace might be delayed, a new spirit was abroad throughout the earth.

This Easter, then, has a special significance, in view of all the centuries of struggle for holding the places consecrated to Christianity by the activity of its Savior.

about me so that I would be able to describe what I had seen when I got back to God's country. But I've discovered that in battle about all one's senses are definitely and firmly fixed upon self. It all seems to be horribly unreal. You find individuality on the battlefield—you find that you are you; that you are alone, in spite of the fact that men are all around you. You've got to use your own courage; you've got to fight yourself. You can't borrow courage.

(Continued next week.)

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY Coyle

Coyle, April 14. — Mrs. Roy Kelly visited her sister, Mrs. James Gentry, Thursday evening. — Boyd Lake, who has been in the army for some time, came home last week. We are glad to see the boys coming home. — Mrs. John Baker of Speedwell visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Todd, last Saturday and Sunday. — Mrs. John Glossip was called to Berea Thursday on account of the death of her father, A. C. Carpenter. — Miss Emma Lake visited her brother, Elgie, Tuesday afternoon. — Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Winkler of Berea were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Oglesby Sunday. — W. G. Todd and family visited his father, I. N. Todd, of Dreyfus Sunday. — Mrs. Dan Colman of Lexington is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Todd, here. — Columbus Isaacs and family of Dreyfus visited Willie Oglesby Sunday.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, April 13. — Mrs. John Robinson was called Saturday to see her father, W. D. Lewis, who is very sick. — F. M. James has purchased a new auto truck. — Jeff Ashcraft and family, who have been in Dayton, O., at work, returned to their home Saturday for the summer. — Mrs. Dora Lamb and little daughter Jeraldine, left today for a week's visit in Richmond. — Mrs. Sarah Abney of Dayton, O., is visiting with her son, Guillois Abney. — Miss Flossie Coyle is home for a few days' stay with her mother. — Will Coyle who has been in Texas for the past three years was in our midst last week. — Claude Lunsford who has been sick for the past few months is able to be out again. — Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Chastain made a business trip to Berea Saturday.

Panola

Panola, April 8. — Mrs. Rosa Dalton is very ill with measles. — Mrs. Etta Garrett has been visiting relatives near Noland this week. — E. B. Crow and family visited Mrs. Lucy Cole, Sunday. — The birthday dinner given by D. P. Walton was well attended and all report having a good time. — E. Richardson is putting in a new stock of goods. — Mrs. Sarah L. Oglesby, of Noland, is visiting her daughter this week. — The family of Sidney Farthing is down with the measles. — Neal Mobley and family, of Ohio, are visiting relatives here. — Mrs. Mary Kindred has bought four nice calves. — Eh Cole and little son visited friends on Red Lick Saturday and Sunday.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, April 15. — Various surmises and theories have been advanced in regard to the passage of a meteor, witnessed by the people of this section last Wednesday at noon. It had the appearance of a large luminous body, spherical in shape, of remarkable size and brilliancy, emitting sparks and leaving a trail of white heat, from north-east to south-west, succeeded by a loud rumbling explosion about two minutes after its passage. We are glad to know that Professor Miller, an eminent Kentucky scientist, is on its trail and will soon be able to elucidate the origin and destination of this startling phenomena. — Letters from the returning over-seas soldiers are expressive of restlessness and homesickness, chafing under the delay of their detention in U. S. camps. Many fathers are needing their assistance in the farm industries. Many anxious mothers are fitfully trying to "keep the home fires burning" by preparing delicacies and gathering fresh flowers for decoration of their rooms, but still they tarry. Consequently the suspense is more acute than when in France. — Mrs. Mamie Hill and two children, Margaret and Pauline, of Berea, were visitors at the home of T. J. Flanery Sunday and Monday. — Felix Short and family of Kirksville motored to this section Sunday and spent the day with Mrs. Short's sister, Mrs. Susan Hollinsworth. — The cultivation

of fields and gardens by industrial activity has not alone helped to beautify the landscape in this vicinity, but has given promise of abundant supplies for winter's need. There seems to be a larger acreage of vegetables planted than ever before, especially Irish potatoes.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

W. F. Abrams, Climax, Ky., administrator to the estate of W. H. Baker, deceased, hereby gives notice of his appointment as administrator. All claims should be filed within thirty days.

JACKSON COUNTY McKee

McKee, April 12. — Miss Delia Hornsby of Burning Springs is visiting her brother, Dr. W. B. Hornsby, of this place. — Arch Reynolds, who has been in the navy for three years, is at home on a visit. He is on the Henderson transport. — The Senior King's Daughters had their annual banquet at The Silver Lining home Saturday. A nice program was arranged. There was prayer by Mr. Truett, a toast on "Retrospection" by H. F. Minter, a quintet, "Beautiful Ohio," by the Misses Pas, Engle, Kromrey, Depagter and Vanderploeg. — Toast on "Realization," Miss Vanderploeg. Reading—Nettie Depagter; Toast—Guest; Violin solo—A. W. Baker. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Truett, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Minter, Dr. G. S. Hildreth, Merida Farmer, Dewey Sparks, Misses Verna Engle, Nettie Depagter, Retta Pas, Lucy Vanderploeg, Miss Kromrey, Mrs. Carter. A most enjoyable time was spent by all. — J. R. Llewellyn made a business trip to Alcorn Friday. — John Rader from Annville was visiting in McKee Sunday.

Middle Fork

Middle Fork, April 13. — Lots of fishermen can be seen from the river banks these warm days. — Bill Roberts is now visiting his parents now stationed at Boston, Mass. Bill has just recently returned from France. He was wounded three times — once with gas — W. H. Carpenter was in this neighborhood Friday and bought six head of cattle from John and Bert Summers. — Mr. Wilson of Parrot passed this place this week enroute to Horse Lick. — Bert Summers purchased 127 acres of land from W. H. Carpenter, on Laurel Fork river, near the Old Bend school house. It is known as the Robinson farm. — The Rev. Henry Lewis of Lite preached at the church house here Sunday. — Hens are only 20 cents a pound and eggs 30 cents per dozen here now.

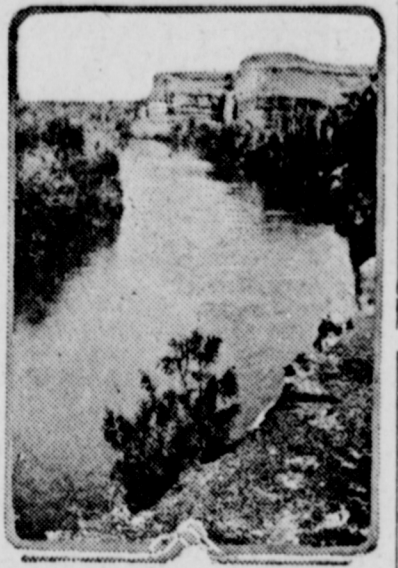
Bond

Bond, April 14. — Most farmers are done sowing oats and are making preparations for a bumper corn crop. — Mr. Reynolds, our county agent, was at Pigeon Roost school house Monday evening and gave us some splendid ideas on scientific farming. He also organized a farmers' club with R. E. Taylor president and Steve Johnson secretary. — Mr. and Mrs. Charley Settle and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Davis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Taylor Sunday. — Charley Parrett returned here Saturday from Leavenworth, Kans. — J. T. Brewer visited his brother, Richard Brewer, of Middle Fork, Saturday and Sunday. — Mrs. James Fauzy, our splendid hotel keeper, will leave here for Ohio about May first. — There are several cases of measles in this community. — Mrs. George King and Mrs. Bob Sams both died with measles last week. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved husbands and children. — Our Sunday School at Pigeon Roost is progressing nicely. Mrs. Ruth Settle is superintendent. — The little infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Taylor is very sick at this time. — George Denham died at his home in Etawah, Tenn. His remains were brought here and interred in the Green Hill cemetery. We ex-

SABBATH OF LIGHT

Holy Saturday a Great Day for the Pilgrims Gathered in Jerusalem.

DURING holy week the Christian and Moslem pilgrims in Jerusalem visit the sacred river Jordan. On Holy Thursday the Greek patriarch washes the feet of 12 pilgrims. This service and ceremony is performed in the open court in front of the cathedral, on a temporary platform decorated with olive boughs. The patriarchs of the Catholic and Armenian communities perform a similar service inside the cathedral, to which the general public is not admitted. On Good Friday all-day services are in order, and special services with ceremonies commemorating the crucifixion take place from six in the evening until midnight. On Holy Saturday, also known as the "Sabbath of Light," all lights in the cathedral are extinguished. The Greek and Armenian sects relight their lamps, candles and fires from a flame which is believed by them to appear on the holy sepulcher on that day. This is the crowning event of Lent to the Greek, Armenian, Syrian and Coptic creeds. Millions of wax tapers and candles are lighted at this flame, burned a few minutes, then carefully



The Winding Jordan.

packed and treasured as sacred relics which are carried and distributed over the whole civilized world.

At midnight the service of the resurrection is performed, after which many of the pilgrims start on their homeward journey.

More tourists are of course welcome, because they contribute somewhat to the trade of the season, but they stay one or several days at the longest, and do not enter into nor understand the real religious or social life of the people of the land, and consequently are regarded as outsiders.

tend our sympathy to his wife and three children.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Cooksburg

Cooksburg, April 14. — People are all busy sowing oats and planting corn. — A large crowd attended church at Morris Valley Sunday. — The Holiness People will hold a meeting at the school house near Gather Philbeck's the third Sunday in April. — The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Van Zant the 11th and left a fine girl. She was christened Vulah. — Mrs. M. T. Thomas who has been very poorly with lagrippe, is some better. — Mrs. Lucy Boder of Hazel Patch attended the Holiness meeting Sunday. — We will have a bumper crop of peaches this year if the Easter squall does not cut them short. — Mrs. Bettie Allen paid her brother, Dr. Lee Chestnut, a visit at Mt. Vernon Friday. — D. M. Singleton made a business trip to Mt. Vernon Saturday. — Eggs are selling at 30 cents per dozen, but let us all remember Easter, as it only comes once a year, and fill that other basket. — Neighbors, watch out for that blue-tailed hawk, it only takes two of my chickens at once. — Well, that good old Citizen! It only comes here once a week.

Conway

Conway, April 14. — The farmers are busy preparing for a corn crop. — We are having a good Sunday School at Conway. Mrs. W. E. Wynn is superintendent. There is a large attendance, yet we hope more of the parents will attend, as it takes both parents and children to have a successful Sunday School. — The Rev. Wm. E. Rix, editor of The Citizen, preached a very able and interesting sermon at Conway last Thursday evening. We hope he will come and preach for us again. — The Rev. Mr. Gooch filled his regular appointment at Fair View Saturday and Sunday. He was assisted by the Rev. J. W. Lambert of Berea on Sunday. — Pleas Wilson and wife are visiting Mrs. Wilson's sister, Mrs. C. D. Estridge. — Misses Lottie and Rosa Dalton are visiting homefolks over Sunday. — J. H. Brannaman is having his residence painted by a Mr. Howe of Richmond. — Miss Fannie Wynn, who has been

Their Easter Offering



WANTS NO ARTIFICIAL PROOF

Believing Christian Can Entertain No Doubt Concerning the Resurrection of the Savior.

To the normal mind there can be no compromise, writes H. Lee Mills in the Houston Post. If Christ did not rise from the dead, the most gigantic fraud in the history of the world was perpetrated and every minister of the Gospel is either a conscious or a deluded "faker." If there was no resurrection, the whole missionary propaganda is foolish and a failure and evangelize and "Barnumize" become synonymous terms. Does the history of Christian missions, from the first to the twentieth century savor of fraud, or even of delusion? The command to evangelize all nations was given after the resurrection.

After all the arguments have been marshaled before human reason for or against the return of Christ in the glorified body, the question of does Jesus live can be answered by the believing Christian without artificial proof. If like Paul, he knows whom he believes, doubts about the details of the event of the resurrection do not concern him.

The Hare and Easter.

The origin of the Easter rabbit is unknown. There is a German legend to the effect that the hare was originally a bird and was changed into a quadruped by the Goddess Ostara, and in gratitude to Ostara, or Eastre, the hare exercises its original bird function to lay eggs for the goddess on her festival day. The children among the Pennsylvania Germans are told on Easter morning that this "Ooster has" laid the colored eggs that are given to them, or which are placed in nests at some convenient place for the children to find them.

CLAY COUNTY Vine

Vine, April 12. — The farmers are making good use of the beautiful spring days, by preparing for their corn and potato crops. — Mrs. H. H. Rice who has been very poorly is better. — Zola, the little daughter of Dan Pennington, Jr., is able to be out again. — Mrs. Lizzie Bowman of Manchester is visiting relatives at this place. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lillie Pennington a bouncing boy, on the fifth. His name is Perry. — Mrs. Cora Hensley of Lower Burning Springs visited relatives here this week. — Mrs. Julia Pennington who has been sick for the past four weeks is better. — Mrs. Lizzie Hurley is very ill. — B. F. Downey's family who have had measles are getting along nicely. — Mrs. Minerva Pennington is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Manda Marcum, at Bond. — Fred Ponder of Malcom and Matt Pennington of this place spent Friday night with friends on Pond Creek. — Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Callihan of Atlanta are visiting relatives here. — Mr. and Mrs. Charley Ferguson of Maulden attended church here last Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY Earnestville

Earnestville, April 14. — The flu is raging in this vicinity. It is in the homes of Joseph and Leonard Tacket. — Mrs. Ethel Creech died with measles April 9, and was buried in the Begley graveyard. She left three small children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. — Mr. and Mrs. Bill Burke's two little sons died Friday night, April 11, with pneumonia. The largest one died

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first then in about an hour the baby one died. They were placed in the same coffin and buried Saturday. — Mr. and Mrs. Tilford Creech are the proud parents of a baby boy, born April 4. — Mr. and Mrs. Chester Gabbard gave the young folks a party Saturday night. All reported a nice time. — Misses Mona Brandenburk and Talma Gray were the guests of Miss Ida Bowman Saturday and Sunday. — Chester A. Gabbard made a business trip to Beattyville Monday. — Mr. Summers, an oil man, passed through here Friday. — The teachers of Owsley were called to Booneville last Monday to hear a lecture on "How to Teach Agriculture," by Mr. Fletcher of London.

Island City

Island City, April 10. — Some five years ago, one of our own Kentucky girls, Miss Charlotte Brownlee, was sent to Korea by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, to do kindergarten work in one of our mission stations in Seoul. This lady, of whom we are so proud, has returned to the home land for one year's furlough. We are to have the month of May for personal work in our Methodist Churches. The plan is for Miss Brownlee to visit every church in the Covington-Lexington District during that time. She is a very charming woman and has had splendid success in her efforts to further the Master's Cause over there. There are wonderful things to be told about the great needs to be met while spreading the gospel. We ask that you spread the glad news of this missionary's coming. The Secretary of our district, Mrs. J. H. Jones, will probably accompany her part of the time. — The quarterly meeting of the Burning Springs Church will convene at Cannon Chapel, April 15-16. The Reverends J. M. Lital and A. D. Bowman will preside. Services will begin on Saturday night of the second Sunday. Everybody is invited. — Affidavits were recently drawn for his return in favor of Baseum Huff, who is now in France. — Mrs. Rosa Moore and little son, Archie, were the guests of Mrs. Kate Bowman, Sunday. — The influenza is subsiding here. — Death called at the home of Bill Thomas, taking his wife, leaving the care of two small children. — Berry Fox died this morning with double pneumonia at Blake. — We are expecting early development in our oil field, as it is fully believed that oil is there.

Major

Major, April 13. — There was church at Union Chapel Saturday night and Sunday, with the Rev. John L. Pennington as pastor. — Enoch Halcomb returned from the oil fields Saturday where he has been working. — Misses Ruby and Lillie Halcomb attended church at River View Sunday. — The Rev. G. W. Seale filled his appointment at Rock Springs Sunday. — Conley Mainous was the guest of Miss Mattie Rowland Sunday. — Misses Mae and Clarice Rowland left Major last Monday to enter school at Richmond. — Edd Ray of Fish Creek was visiting here during Saturday night and Sunday. — There will be church at Union Chapel every sec-

ond and third Sunday in each month. Everybody invited.

GARRARD COUNTY Harmony

Harmony, April 12. — On the fifth of this month, Leonard Martin's wife died of influenza and pneumonia. She was a good woman. The funeral was preached by the Rev. A. C. Baird at Beech Grove Baptist Church. Her remains were deposited in the Crab Orchard cemetery. — The Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins preached the funeral of Mrs. Eliza Halls last Sunday at the Harmony Baptist Church. Mrs. Halls died of influenza some time ago, but on account of inclement weather, there was no funeral at the time of her death. She was buried in Stringtown grave yard. — Ebb Bentley died of influenza on Fall Lick Creek. He was 49 years old. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his loss. — Mr. Ezekiel Irvin's wife died very suddenly last Monday of heart failure. She was about 52 years old. After appropriate remarks by the Rev. George Taylor, the remains were laid to rest in the Stringtown graveyard. — Add Davis, a young farmer, son of Dabney Davis, and Miss Phoebe Blanton, daughter of Mat Blanton, were quietly married at the home of the Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins last Friday. — J. M. Baker still remains ill. — E. Wilson sold a nice bunch of heifers to T. J. Stigall at a fancy price. — E. L. Wilson also sold a bunch to J. C. Wilson at a good price. — The influenza seems to be giving away some at present, and there is lots of measles.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, April 14. — Monday, the 14th, was county court day, which brought in quite a crowd from the country. A great many traded horses that day. — Farmers over the county are making things happen in the farming lines. — The oil business in this county is still on the boom with from five to ten wells being drilled per week, which produce from five to three hundred barrels. Occasionally there is a dry well. — Guy Miller of Primrose was in town, Monday. He recently returned from France. He was on the Argonne Front for some twenty days. — Miss Omega Thompson of St. Helens was in town a few days the first of the week on business. — Miss Orpha Kilburn left here Monday for Richmond where she will attend the E. K. S. N. for the spring and summer terms. — J. H. Creech, one of our hustling business men, of Athol, was in town Monday trading horses, and says business of all kinds is good in his vicinity. He is engaged in the mercantile business.

HIS GREATEST FEAT

A correspondent of the New York Sun quotes a remarkable tribute of a negro preacher to a white preacher who had consented to occupy the black brother's pulpit one Sunday. He said: "Dis noted divine is one of de greatest men of de age. He knows de unknowable, he kin do de undoable, an' he can onscrow de onscrutable!"

—Christian Intelligencer.

OLD MAN HARRIS

Editor of The Kentucky Oil Journal, of Louisville, has made scores of his readers from \$100 to \$800 on "inside tips" on investments of from \$10 to \$200 in oil and mining stocks—tells what is good buys and what is bad—free to his subscribers only. Sample copy free. Map of Kentucky oil fields, 16 1-2x25 inches, wash drawing, and a beauty—free to agents who will take subscriptions for me among their friends. The Journal is 16 pages, illustrated—now \$2 per year—soon \$3. 411-12 Inter Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

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